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FUEL COMMISSION OPPOSES EMBARGO ON COAL TO CANADA

Witnesses Declare It Would Be Dishonorable Violation of Agreement

Special From Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—An embargo on export of coal to Canada would be a dishonorable violation of an agreement to furnish coal to Canadians, declared several witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in New York today.

A letter sent by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington Monday was read by James S. Benn of the Fuel Commission in support of testimony outlining an agreement with the Canadian Government last fall, to which the United States Government was passively a party. W. D. B. Abney, chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission, testified along the same lines. The letter said:

"The Pennsylvania Fuel Commission placed Canada upon the same basis of anthracite distribution as the states and sections in the United States which are dependent upon anthracite for fuel as the result of an agreement entered into between representatives of the Fuel Commission and the Federal Fuel Distributor and two commissioners from the Dominion of Canada.

"This agreement was reached immediately subsequent to a conference of the representatives of the various states and anthracite-consuming sections of the country, called and presided over by H. B. Spencer, Federal Fuel Distributor, at which an announcement was made that distribution for the current coal year would be upon an estimated basis of 60 per cent production.

"The Pennsylvania Fuel Commission believes there can be no question of the soundness of this policy upon which the agreement with the Canadian commissioners was entered into and has been carried out.

"The Federal Government itself recognized and established the principle during the period of federal fuel administration.

"Entirely apart from a consideration of the possible effects of a contrary policy upon the great anthracite coal producing industry of Pennsylvania, the Fuel Commission of Pennsylvania cannot conceive how it could with justice, or in view of the close economic inter-relationships between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, cut off the supply of anthracite coal which is essential to Canadian consumers. In functioning in co-operation with, and with the approval of the Federal Fuel Distributor since the beginning of the existing emergency, the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission has held it to be a burden duty to comply with and preserve the practice established and endorsed by the Federal Government in relation to Canadian anthracite coal supply.

Less Coal Goes to Canada
As shown by the records of the commission, the actual shipments to Canada during the present coal year, ending April 1, 1923, will be below 50 per cent of the preceding year's supply, instead of attaining the 60 per cent to which Canada would have been entitled under the agreement entered into in conjunction with the Federal Fuel Distributor. This decrease in percentage was anticipated, as was also the increase of percentages to the New England states and New York which have actually occurred.

"In this connection it might be well to point out that even if it were possible to embargo further shipments of anthracite to Canada the resultant gain to the various states in this country between this time and April 1 would be negligible in percentage increases and not at all material in actual tonnage in comparison with the gross distribution which they will receive."

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press)—J. J. Rogers, representative from Massachusetts, asked for a permanent embargo on coal shipped to Canada.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Air Mail Pilots Set New Record for Speed

By The Associated Press
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—NEW time record for an airplane flight between Cleveland and New York was established by the army air mail service today when the distance of 485 miles was covered in 2 hours, 37 minutes, an average speed of 164.8 miles an hour. This mark was 9 minutes faster than the old record.

CHICAGO CITIZENS DEMAND SEPARATE EDUCATIONAL POST

Efforts of Doctors to Set Up Quadruple Department Meets Strong Opposition

Special From Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The proposal for a new cabinet post in the President's official family, to include health, education, welfare work and war veterans' activities, is meeting strong opposition among prominent clubwomen, civic leaders, some physicians and many others.

Some of the members of the Chicago Women's Club, who ten years ago led a movement in that organization which put it on record against the Owen Bill proposing a Health Department in the cabinet, which contributed to defeat that measure, expressed themselves as even more opposed to this movement.

"The attempt to make the worthiness of an educational department ride into power a public health bureau is a vicious feature of the present plan," said Mrs. Katharine Knowles Robbins, who was vice-president and a leader in bringing this health matter before the club when it was up several years ago, when she discussed it today with a Christian Science Monitor representative. Continuing she said:

"A healthy favor a department in the Cabinet of education. However, it is grossly unfair to education to couple it with health. These four bureaus operating along together would not be for the good of the citizens of the country.

Unbiased Bureau Impossible
Then, too, the citizens have just as deep convictions about their health treatment as they have about religion. They desire to choose whether they shall have allopathic, homeopathic, osteopathic or some other kind of treatment, and a national department bureau giving out information on public health could not represent all or any proportionate part of the people.

"This is just a job-making scheme," Douglas Sutherland, secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Many good people have been misled by a lot of false sentiment which has been cleverly stirred up by those seeking to create jobs and prestige for themselves." Analyzing the topic more fully he continued:

In the first place the proposal would be an expensive piece of political machinery set up to meet the demand of some faddist. Education is not a function of the Federal Government, but has been in the hands of the state and local authorities. Certainly public health is not a function for federal control. It is a matter of state and primarily local concern. It may be that it is entirely possible that standardization of education and health research may be beneficial, however, a cabinet department is not needed to accomplish this.

To Provide Jobs
It is the function of the Federal Government to administer affairs which demand interstate consideration. Health and education do not need federal treatment. Such a national department would just add to the cost of education and maintenance of health supervision. Also it would confuse the control of these.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



Germans Boycott French and Belgians
Sign in Berlin Shop Window Reads: "No Goods Will Be Sold to French or Belgians Because of the Ruhr Occupation." Many Such Signs Are Prominently Displayed in Other German Cities and Towns

TENANTS IN SOUTH QUIT PLANTATIONS

750,000 Said to Have Sought Other Livelihood Since 1920—Conditions Unbelievable

By GEORGE T. ODELL
PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 14.—The south is losing its agricultural workers. Conditions under which they live are driving the white and colored tenant farmers and croppers out of the rural districts. C. A. Moores, president of the Southern Agricultural Workers, estimates that since 1920 "three-quarters of a million of these people have left the south."

The living conditions of the tenant farmers in the south is beyond belief. Leaving the southern border of North Carolina, I came down through the states of South Carolina and Georgia, and then turned west and crossed the states of Alabama and Mississippi and have come this far into Arkansas. The condition of the tenant farmers kept getting progressively worse as I proceeded, with the exception that in Mississippi one finds that as a rule their poverty is a slight measure compensated by rather cleaner and better cabins.

Crisis Imminent
Of course, I can only give the general picture. I cannot note the exceptions, and there are exceptions. Some plantation owners care for their tenants better than others. One owner of a large plantation that borders the Mississippi River, who has some 40 cabins of his Negro tenants rehoused, said rather sheepishly, "You see it has got so now we have to pet these colored people in order to keep them." But there are hundreds of thousands of white and colored tenants who are not being "petted." Nor is the condition of the small owner farmer, who, following immemorial custom in this part of the country, puts nearly all of his land into cotton, much better than that of the tenants.

There will be a real crisis in southern agriculture some day, and I do not think it can be put off very long. The condition of the southern tenant farmers is not one whit less deplorable than that of the Irish peasants before the Irish land law was enacted, which has resulted in breaking up many of the big estates. Peoples revolt against destitution when they find out that better conditions are attainable, and the southern tenant farmers are going to find that out. Already they are beginning to find out that they can be less miserable by moving off the land and going to work as wage earners.

Landlords Overlook Situation
I have seen thousands of these tenant families in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and here in Arkansas, housed in ramshackle one-room cabins, set up on stilts, destitute of paint, whose clapboards are so loose that the wind and rain seeps through them and whose roofs are half denuded of shingles. In these wretched one-room hovels half a dozen people live. Thousands that I have seen have been so poor they did not have even a kerosene lamp, and the only light they had after dark came from wood fires burning on an open hearth, where they cooked their meager food as they could obtain. Fortunately wood is plentiful and these families can keep their fires burning if they are fortunate enough to own an axe or can borrow one.

Their clothing consists of a few flimsy garments for both adults and children and one is filled with pity to see the scanty "wash" hung out before their cabins, all the more conspicuous on account of the gaudy colors that predominate. At Luna, Ark., I talked with a Negro farmer who owns his little farm of 15 acres—mortgaged, of course, for all that it will bear. "I haven't had a copper," said he, "since I sold my cotton and paid off my crop mortgage and my

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

TARS ASSAULTED IN MOZAMBIQUE

South African Relations Further Strained by Portuguese Attack

By Special Cable
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 14.—An unfortunate incident has further strained relations between the Union of South Africa and Mozambique, which have for some time been engaged in a lively economic "war." Three British sailors belonging to the Cruiser Dublin, of the African Squadron, at present anchored off Delagoa Bay, who were seated outside Kinkua, were attacked by several Portuguese and were left lying on the ground. When other sailors came to the town a riot was impending when a Portuguese Senator intervened whose personal influence prevailed.

In the Union Parliament yesterday, answering questions, Jan Smuts, the Premier, said that negotiations were proceeding with Mozambique for a new treaty. The Government, he said, intended to take steps soon to protect citizens of the Union against the new immigration law of Mozambique.

EFFORT TO RESCIND DRY RATIFICATION
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14 (Special).—Ten of the states which ratified the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment did not do so legally and according to the spirit and intent of their constitutions, Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York declared last night in offering a resolution to have New York rescind its ratification of the dry amendment.

These states, according to Mr. Cuvillier, are New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

The resolution will be referred to a committee today.

PRESERVES COLORS IN FLOWERS
TOKYO, Jan. 26.—H. Yendo, a government teacher, has discovered a method to preserve the natural colors of leaves and flowers in pressed specimens. He had devoted many years to experimenting.

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GERMANS CUT OFF LIGHT IN ESSEN

Passive Resistance Gives Way to Aggressive Tactics—Heavy Sanctions Threatened

By Special Cable
ESSEN, Feb. 14.—The Germans have changed over from passive to "aggressive" resistance. Yesterday they cut off the electric light from the Kaiserhof Hotel, where the Allied engineers are quartered, so that the French had to eat their supper last night by the dim light of a few candles. The arrival of the French chief de cuisine from Paris helped to cheer them up. The French feel they are being snubbed by the Germans, despite the fact that they have all the power in their hands and it is quite unquestionable that this guerrilla war is enraging them very much.

General Fournier sent a severe note to the burgomaster announcing that the French would clear the restaurants of Germans and close the shops—if necessary by force—if the waiters and shopkeepers refused to serve them. Yesterday they were sent into the streets and the Kaiserhof wires were not repaired by afternoon, which they were not.

Burgomaster Arrested
Today promises to be rather a lively day here. With the police displaying less inclination to pacify the people and help the French, since the latter arrested many of their comrades in the streets at night and rather "tough" character of the people here very unpleasant happenings may result.

The French are becoming angrier from day to day and they do not take any trouble to conceal the fact either. Yesterday they arrested the burgomaster, Kirchen and arrested the burgomaster, the police president and scores of policemen as a reprisal against the wounding of two French soldiers.

Blockade in Full Force
The blockade of all metal products, which came into force during the week-end will affect Germany much more than the coal blockade. The embargo on the exportation of coal has been scarcely felt by industry here, while unoccupied Germany practically cannot exist without the semi-finished products, which they receive from the Ruhr industry for completion.

On the other hand, the foundries in the Ruhr district cannot continue forever to produce pig iron and steel bars without a chance of selling them. But for the present the factories will continue to work to fill up the stocks. A further difficulty, however, is looming in the background, namely an embargo on the importation of ore which it is said the French plan.

Such an embargo, one of the managers of the Krupp works told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, would wreck the entire industry here. "Without ore we cannot produce and must close down," he said. "Of course the French may try to force us to use ore from Alsace-Lorraine, for which they need a market. We have not been importing any for the past fortnight. Owing to the coke shortage caused by repatriation of

Moorish Rebel Leader Reorganizes His Forces

Melilla, Morocco, Feb. 14.—BD-EL-KHALI, the Moorish rebel leader, is reported to be reorganizing his fighting forces and to have sent demands to various powerful tribes in Spanish Morocco to furnish contingents for his reinforcement.

The Spanish commanders in the advanced positions have taken strict precautions against attacks.

RHINELAND REGION FREE OF GERMANY MOOTED IN FRANCE

Idea Finds Expression in Non-Partisan Paper and Is Echoed Elsewhere in the Press

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 14.—In certain French newspapers there are articles which resemble each other sufficiently to indicate that they are officially inspired. They sum up the results of the French enterprise in the Ruhr. They seek to show that France has been led on logically to its present position. Starting with the idea of obtaining coal deficits and procuring cash payments by the collection of customs' duties and various taxes France has encountered resistance which has forced it to change the character of its occupation.

All officials, including tax collectors, railway workers, and telegraphists not only in the Ruhr but in the Rhineland, have refused to lend assistance, created economic chaos and obliged France to reorganize the whole district. It is France which has established the customs offices encircling the Ruhr and Rhineland. Inside that line France endeavors to run the railroads. The export of coal to the rest of Germany is forbidden. Goods intended for foreign countries can only leave on license, after paying the export duties. The products for unoccupied Germany are either totally prohibited or permitted to pass with a special license, on which payment must be made.

Area as Large as Belgium
What is the next step? The Petit Parisien, which is one of the most moderate newspapers in France, goes surprisingly far when it suggests, first, that France should give an entirely distinct administration to the occupied regions, and second, that the people should be encouraged to demand their independence of Germany. As a forecast of what possibility may happen, a passage is worth quoting: "The logic of the system conducted inevitably to create Rhineland money, Rhineland police, and a Rhineland administration recruited in the occupied territories. At bottom the Rhineland population, which is Roman Catholic, submits without enthusiasm to the domination of Protestant France, which annexed the territory after 1815, and it is not unlikely that it would accept if there were some encouragement for the constitution of a Rhineland neutralized in a military sense and independent at the same time of France and of Germany."

It is pointed out that the district is as large as Belgium and peopled by 10,000,000 inhabitants. This is the first time in such an important paper that the suggestion of a break-up of Germany being the ultimate end of the occupation is put forward. It is all the more significant that it is written in a partisan paper like the Echo de Paris.

France to Keep Grip on Ruhr
Pertinax there concludes what is practically the same article extended in different manner. He pictures the reconstruction of the Ruhr under French direction. Railwaymen and others he sees coming in to work under a French regime, as in consequence of sufferings and privations the spirit of local resistance is extinguished. The life of the Ruhr will be re-established when Germany hoists the white flag. Then those who destroyed the Rhineland economic system against France would be obliged to rebuild it "with us and for us." Participation in the resources of the mining and industrial territory that France will then permit to the Germans will be in proportion to the advantages which the Germans will give France from the viewpoint of reparations and security.

This is highly significant. It indicates that in one form or other France means to keep a grip on the Ruhr as well as probably on the Rhineland. The system of participation of Franco-German co-operation is foreseen as a result of what is now being done. These hints are valuable. They explain too the French Government's absolute hostility to any kind of intervention, as suggested by Mr. Bonar Law, to carry the British Parliament. Any attempt at mediation would be considered unfriendly. There is no desire for a compromise.

At the present moment it would appear to be not only inopportune but dangerous to try to intervene. France is resolved to carry the thing through to the desired end and if there is a movement in England to put pressure on France to accept interference with its aims then indignation will be aroused. The confusion of the continent will be worse confounded. Later, perhaps, the deadlock continuing unduly assistance to escape will be welcomed, but that time is not yet.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES
LONDON, Feb. 13.—The English Board of Trade reports January imports as £99,699,000, exports £66,935,000, and re-exports £2,797,000.

MUHAMMAD VI GATHERS FORCES TO REGAIN POWER

"Faithful" Are Summoned to Mecca With View of Attacking Kemalist Army

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Feb. 14.—From Suez, Mustapha Refat, the former Mayor of Jisan in Cilicia, who was persecuted by the Kemalists and who took refuge in Egypt, communicates to his brother here that Muhammad VI, former Sultan and Caliph of Turkey, has lately sent urgent orders to him to hasten to Mecca to assume an important office in the organization being made with the view of carrying on operations against the Kemalists.

Muhammad VI has put himself at the head of a serious movement rallying all Muhammadans to him to combat the forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, which are declared to be enemies to the real interests of Islam. Royal decrees have gone out all over Palestine, Syria, Arabia and Mesopotamia, inviting the faithful to hasten to Mecca to be enlisted in the sacred army to save Islam from vile subjugation to the Kemalists. The informant intimates that since Egypt is sympathetic to the Kemalists, calls of this sort must be extended to Iraq.

This fact opens new and extraordinary possibilities in the Near and Middle East, which may carry in themselves extreme anxieties for the Kemalists.

Success by the Sultan over Kemal Pasha will be heartily welcomed by all the subject races who regarded Muhammad VI as a moderate ruler, well disposed to his subjects.

Turks Are Determined
Heartrending reports come daily from Anatolia, and many here who have relatives in that quarter appeal daily to the authorities and the American Red Cross personal service, soliciting them to find a way of gathering news from the dear ones left behind in the stricken country.

Reports from the west indicate that certain French deputies, publicists and politicians have lately decided to organize a league for the protection of Christians in the Orient suffering in consequence of the disastrous French policy. A Greek paper finds this act somewhat ironical and says that in order to be protected, one should first of all exist, but that very few Christians are left in Turkey, and that if the projected amnesty is not soon proclaimed the Turkish tribunals will exterminate all the rest of the Christians in Anatolia.

The Turkish newspapers continue to declare their indomitable will to victory, and their desire to impose upon the Allies the Nationalist pact. The Turks are in a dilemma with regard to their connection with the Bolsheviks, for they cannot easily lay down their arms, since at first motion to do so their hands are jerked by Bolshevik strings. This renders compromise difficult.

Russian Power Felt
The entente powers are looked down upon as cowards and as being divided among themselves, while the Soviets present a more serious menace to the Turks, it is declared, for the Russians are bellicose, and might, at any moment, roll up on Turkey and crush it for good. Indirect menace by the Bolsheviks are occasionally addressed to Turkey.

Late reports indicate concentrations in the Caucasus. Peace with the Allies, it is thought, will bring war with Russia. That is why the Turks prefer to be inconsistent and uncompromising, preferring to challenge the divided Allies than to oppose quarrelsome and determined Bolsheviks.

The Bulgarian Minister at Adrianople has arrived at Angora to negotiate with the Kemalists with a view of forcing a united front against the Allies. The Greek commercial fleet has received orders to wait at anchor until further notice.

VILNA AGREEMENT MAY BE REACHED
Compromise Proposed Between Lithuanians and Poles
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a trustworthy source that an arrangement is under consideration whereby the Lithuanians will retain Memel on condition that they agree to the Polish sovereignty over Vilna. It is understood that despite a very deep reluctance to accept this arrangement the Lithuanians now realize that, rightly or wrongly, the Poles will remain masters of Vilna and that, therefore, the wisest counsel will be to agree to this proposal, which the Council of Ambassadors is expected to make after its meeting in Paris tomorrow.

As was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, the Lithuanians have stated that they will resist "by all the means in their power" the proposed Polish advance to the provisional frontier in the Vilna region fixed by the League of Nations. Hence the recent Paris meeting, and meanwhile they have asked the World's Court at The Hague to advise them as to whether the advance is permissible under international law. At the same time, the Poles have declared their intention of advancing tomorrow. Hence this new proposal, which, if made and accepted, will pave the way to a peaceful settlement of what, for the past two years, has been one of many fruitful causes of unrest in Central Europe.

GERMANS CUT OFF LIGHT IN ESSEN

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liveries we have turned more and more to ore of high quality, which we are importing from Sweden and Canada.

Concerning the attitude of industry in the Ruhr district toward the possibility of negotiations with France, the manager said, "We do not object to negotiations. But they must be carried out on a basis of equality. We also admit we have got to make sacrifices, for we have lost the war. Much rather than allow the French to participate in our industry we would make payments in cash. Such payments once made will be finished, but an amalgamation of French and German industry will mean slavery forever. We do not want to be a colony, we want to maintain our independence. We would not have less objection to French participation if the French would let us participate in their industry too. At any rate, if the French should force us to work with them we would very soon have the upper hand, for we have got a better talent for organization than they have. Essen today resembles a small volcano. The streets are surging with people and police dashing hither and thither and French patrols chasing every once and awhile frightened crowds into side streets. The cause for all this unrest is the closing of the order of the shops should refuse to sell to the French and waiters abstain from serving them. This measure is perhaps applicable in Berlin, where the French are in a vast minority and where nothing happens to a German who refuses to

have anything to do with the French. Here the situation is different. Hundreds of hotel employees lost their jobs as the French declared they could get along without them if they did not want to serve them.

Walters in Dilemma

The dissatisfaction among German victims of this new form of passive resistance against the French—it is always the Germans who suffer—is great. "I must earn my living, I cannot starve," one of the waiters said indignantly, while a barber complained he was a ruined man. "I cannot start a new business—that is too expensive—and I am physically unable to work in a factory," he said.

Walters and shopowners find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. If they serve the French, they will be punished by the French; if they don't, they will be punished by the French. The latter have already shown their displeasure by repeatedly clearing the streets of Essen, running after unarmed men, women, and children with their bayonets and pushing people roughly off the sidewalk. The correspondent, for instance, saw among other incidents an old man being struck in the face by a soldier because he stood in his way. The turmoil continues. The police show less inclination to protect the French than usual. The change in their attitude is probably due to the severe punishment meted out by the French for not saluting officers.

Mark Continues to Advance in Face of Heavy Purchases

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—A London dispatch in the vernacular press here to the effect that the British Cabinet is on the eve of ordering the troops home from the Rhine caused nothing less than a sensation among many Germans. Close on the heels of the report came another dispatch from London, stating that Mr. Bonar Law had received Rudolph Breitscheid, German Social Democrat leader, and had told him not to expect any mediation by Great Britain to bring France and Germany together until the Wilhelmstrasse had submitted definite concrete reparations proposals worthy of consideration and had set forth guarantees to back them up.

No confirmation of either report has been obtained. Both reports received German credence, however, since they are in accord with what has been expected for a fortnight. It is felt by the Germans that evacuation of the Cologne bridgehead by the British would be nothing less than a calamity, since it would serve to put France in undisputed possession of the whole of the Rhine and make possible the carrying out of her long-cherished policy of alleged separatist plans.

All Germany is convinced this is France's aim. The embargo just placed on goods from the Rhineland to unoccupied Germany without special export permits served merely to further convince the Germans that they were right in asserting this. The embargo, together with the cutting off of the Rhine traffic and the occupation of Darmstadt, Wesel and Emmerich served to prepare them for anything that may come. Meanwhile, however, they are steeling themselves for a still more drastic measure.

The mark continues to advance in the face of heavy purchases at home and abroad. Large sums originally destined to pay for reparations are being used to buy marks to bolster up the interior situation, it was said in high financial quarters. Meanwhile prices are rising daily. A dear mark, dear food and clothing come at a time when the cold winter is most severe. The effect of all this is more widespread misery among the masses.

JAPANESE AIDS GERMAN POOR

TOKYO, Jan. 20.—Viscount Shibusawa has contributed 1000 yen to a German charity body in Berlin for the relief of the poor, through the German Ambassador. The Viscount, in presenting the money, said he made the contribution in appreciation of the scientific and other contributions Germany had made to Japan during the last year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday; snow in northern and cold Friday; strong westerly winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair and cold tonight and Thursday; cold Friday; strong westerly winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; snow in northern and eastern Maine tonight; much colder in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; cold wave in Vermont; cold Thursday; fresh, possibly strong, westerly winds.

The great high pressure area now over the northwest will overshadow the eastern half of the country during the next two days and it will be attended by much colder weather in all sections except the Florida peninsula. There will be snow on Wednesday in the Atlantic states north of Virginia and snow showers in the lower lake region on Thursday, while rain is probable in the seven Atlantic and east Gulf states on Thursday. Otherwise, generally fair weather will prevail on Wednesday and Thursday in the Washington forecast district.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m., Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Kansas City	10
Atlantic City	33	Memphis	32
Boston	18	Montreal	32
Buffalo	18	Nantucket	32
Chicago	2	Philadelphia	40
Calgary	-22	New Orleans	58
Charlotte	5	Pittsburgh	32
Denver	6	New York	32
Des Moines	4	Portland, Me.	3
El Paso	12	Portland, Ore.	1
Galveston	58	San Francisco	40
Hatteras	54	St. Louis	18
Helena	-20	St. Paul	-12
Jacksonville	66	Washington	40

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The Moulton Products Company
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TENANTS IN SOUTH QUIT PLANTATIONS

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interest. I've been trying to get a little money to pay taxes, but nobody will lend me any except to buy seed or fertilizer with. However, I'm not so bad off as some, 'cause I've still got a little pork and corn left, so I reckon I can get along till planting time." Even the mule this man rode was mortgaged.

There is an adage: "Familiarity breeds contempt." Perhaps it is because the landlords and the bankers and merchants in this section of the country are so familiar with the misery of the tenants and small farmer class that they do not see the menace of the rising tide of revolt. Only a few do see it and are trying to stem it. But the greater part of those with whom I have talked only complain about the scarcity of labor and about having to "pet" the Negroes.

Plantations down here vary in size from 500 acres to 20,000 acres and even larger. Plantations ranging in size from 1500 to 3000 acres are the most common. Most of the owners of these plantations live in the cities and leave their agricultural operations in the hands of managers. I met a farmer on the train today who has just come from looking over a plantation of 4700 acres with a view to buying it. The owner lives in Memphis. "It is good land," he said, "and drains well. The raise cotton, corn, hay and some stock, but the owner wants to sell because he can't make it pay. I can tell him why it doesn't pay. It's bad management." This farmer went on to describe the place. At the gate house, he said, the gas engine was all apart, with a lot of the parts missing and the manager did not know how to put it together. They were buying cornmeal for the tenants, although they raised corn on the place and had a mill for grinding it. But the steam engine that runs the mill was broken. "I looked down in the hole where they got water for the engine and found half a dozen dead of cattle that had got shoved down there," said the farmer. The hay barn had 250 bales of hay stored in it and the floor was covered with loose hay. Someone had started a fire in it which was smoldering at one end of the barn. "That man has 40 tenants on his place and can't make it pay," said the farmer. "but I know I can run it with half a dozen wage hands and make money." This farmer came from Illinois.

Present System Must Go

Some few men, as I have said, are beginning to realize that farming in the south can never be prosperous so long as this miserable system of underpaid, dejected tenantry continues. One of these men is Dr. Bradford Knapp, dean of the college of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas.

"The first great consideration, it seems to me, is the welfare of the people themselves," he said. "The paramount reason for any system of farming must surely be the happiness of the people. I take it that no people can be really happy over a long period of time unless they enjoy reasonable prosperity. Tested by comparison between the cotton farmer and those who enjoy a more diversified agriculture, one might wonder why the south continues to grow cotton. No law of right can compel any people to raise a crop that falls to bring some degree of happiness and prosperity. Any agricultural system ought to sustain the people, develop the resources, maintain all the institutions of government and contribute to the happiness and fullness of the life of the people. Sometimes, when I look at our rural homes, our land, our schools, our churches, I wonder if cotton has been a blessing or the opposite. If its abandonment would bring our people any greater happiness, I would be willing to exchange it for almost anything else."

"Safe Farming" Plan

The south is adopting rather rapidly the co-operative system of marketing. It undoubtedly will help a good many farmers to get better prices, but I cannot see wherein it will help the tenant farmers, except possibly in Virginia and the Carolinas, where there are not so many large estates. Certainly in itself it does not solve the problem. Congress is trying to pass rural credit legislation—and possibly will succeed at this session—but how will that help a tenant farmer whose difficulty is that even with the help of all his family, he cannot produce enough to make a living wage. Neither the landlords nor the tenants themselves have talked with any planning any hopes on the rural credit legislation; in fact,

for the most part, they seem to think that Congress is wasting its time.

What the solution of the problem is I do not profess to know, but I should think there might be something in the idea suggested by Dr. Knapp in what he calls "a safe system of farming." That system is as follows: "Maintain and build up the fertility of the soil as the first great essential of a prosperous and permanent agriculture."

There is much of the cotton belt has become so impoverished through continuous production of this one crop that much of it will not raise more than 125 pounds of lint the acre without expensive fertilization of every crop. Even without the inroads of the boll weevil that is not enough to make it a paying venture, especially for the tenant.

Second—Produce as nearly as possible the food for the people and the feed for the live stock of the farm. Under the tenant system as practiced down here, those poor people seldom have even a tiny market garden attached to their cabins so that they can raise a row of potatoes and other truck to feed themselves on. Much of the hay and other feed for the stock is brought here from a distance.

Third—Produce more than one crop, suited to the soil and climate, to sell as the profits of the business and turn it into comforts, culture and happiness for the people. The very necessity of rotation of crops implies more than one product. Of course in the cotton country cotton may well be the chief product for the people. The garden, potatoes, grain suitable for bread and feed, fowl, pastures, meat, milk and eggs are prime necessities. With these provided the cash products become the real profits of the farm.

Fourth—Annual distribution of labor. On a farm as in a factory, continuous production is the ideal. The system which puts 60 to 80 per cent of the labor on the farm into cotton brings heavy labor requirements in the spring and summer and winter. The average cotton tenant puts in scarcely more than 100 to 120 days of actual labor in the year.

In the final analysis, however, there is this outstanding fact of vital importance: The tenant farmers of the south are in a condition of distress equaling that of the most downtrodden peoples of the world. I have found these conditions prevailing among 84 per cent of the farmers of South Carolina, 10 per cent in Georgia, 57 per cent in Alabama, 66 per cent in Mississippi, 51 per cent in Arkansas, 41 per cent in Tennessee. The percentage of tenant farmers in Louisiana is 57 per cent, in Oklahoma it is 51 per cent, in Texas it is 53 per cent. In some sections these tenant farmers are almost altogether whites, in other sections almost wholly colored, and almost every gradation in between. But whether white or colored, they all seem to be in a state of despair.

CHICAGO CITIZENS DEMAND SEPARATE EDUCATIONAL POST

(Continued from Page 1)

the public, but this is only the screen behind which some are hiding to ply their trade. The bureau would give out propaganda about public health, for instance, until they got everyone scared and the result business would be better.

"Such effort to check disease does not help. In the last 2000 years there has been no progress made in limiting disease through public machinery—except through providing sanitary conditions."

"Education in itself is such an important field that it ought to be dignified by having a department of its own," said Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, former president of the Illinois League of Women Voters. "It should not be made secondary to other interests, and emphasis should be laid on it and the obtaining of a separate department. While a careful consideration of methods of unifying and co-ordinating the important work of the various bureaux at Washington may be necessary, I should for the present prefer seeing the work of public health and public welfare remain where they are and to see them classed together with education in one department."

COLLEGE DEBATE DATE SET
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—The annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular debate will be held March 23, it was announced today.

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To the Massachusetts Stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company:

A hearing on Senate Bill No. 186 has been set for Thursday, February 15, at 10.30 A. M., before the Committee on Taxation, in Room 363 of the State House, Boston.

Your attention is called to Section 2 of the proposed bill which, if it becomes a law, will make dividends received on this Company's stock owned in Massachusetts subject to the Massachusetts Income Tax.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Tut-ankh-amen's Property Claimed by "Direct Descendant"

Cairo Copt Feels Family Interest in Ancestral Absolute Monarch Who Lived Only 30 Centuries Ago

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Lord Carnarvon's remarkable discoveries in the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen have roused a genealogical fervor in a certain Copt living in Cairo who asserts he is a direct descendant of the ancient Egyptian ruler, and who is preparing to go into the law courts to claim the property now being removed at Luxor as family heirlooms. The ancestral affection of this Copt, apparently undamped by the passage of 3000 years, will now not allow itself to be subdued, it would appear from a letter he has sent to the native press, without the assuaging influence of harknessing in this he seems to resemble the estimable Pooh-Bah of "The Mikado."

"My family pride must be denied. And set aside. And mortified."

Pedigree Like Pooh-Bah's
With a pedigree like Pooh-Bah's, one might be excused for a certain arrogance. Judging by the influence which descent merely from the Normans or from Mayflower stock has exerted on certain Anglo-Saxons, however, the possibilities of enlarged family pride in the case of Athanasius Bukhtar, the Cairo Copt in question, at 3000 years' unbroken family tree, are rather appalling. Let alone the rousing reflection of having had an absolute monarch as progenitor only a short 30 centuries ago, Mr. Bukhtar's feelings are now very likely stirred by the indignity heaped on his very long lost ancestor whose personal belongings are to be banded about among rival museums.

Persons when ancestral honor is taken into account, Mr. Bukhtar is doing only right in attempting to get the goods into his own possession, and, as for the tomb, it would seem to be rather a burdensome possession. What he intends to do with the family vault if he gets it is not disclosed, nor whether his claim in Egyptian real estate, which seems to be lacking at least in any particle of meanness, does not also include an hereditary interest in the Sphinx, an ancestral lien on an obelisk or two, or a share in one of the pyramids.

It may be concluded with some certainty that the poignant emotions apparently awakened in this Copt by his relative's late reappearance in this latter day, will be largely satisfied by the publicity his claim gives him.

Copts an Ancient Race

The Copts are actually Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians, the name being from the Arabic "Kubt." A large number of them live in Cairo and other large towns of North Egypt. They are said to be remnants of the once populous nation that owned the land in the days of Tut-ankh-amen. They are in general the best educated part of the native community and occupy positions as clerks, or in the finer handicrafts such as goldsmiths. The more recent history of the Copts is bound up with their Christian religion which they claim to have received from St. Mark, first Bishop of Alexandria. Cut off since then for many centuries from the influence of the rest of Christendom the primitive forms of Christianity.

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FUEL COMMISSION OPPOSES EMBARGO ON COAL TO CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

ments into Canada today, in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Canada has always been ready to declare embargoes on shipments of various articles into the United States, notably wood pulp, Mr. Rogers said, and declared he did not believe there was a coal shortage in Canada. Canada had plenty of coal for its needs in 1922, he said, and she has more this year because of heavy shipments from Pennsylvania.

Senator Walsh Demands Priority for New England

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—David I. Walsh, (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, today called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to order immediately the suspension of all traffic, even passenger, from the Pennsylvania coal fields so as to give a clear right of way for coal shipments to distributing points in New England.

The Senator's word, as the coal is mined and ready to be shipped, let the way be cleared between it and our people—and let it be done now."

Senator Walsh said he would be "derelict" in his duty "not to call upon the commission for humanity's sake to act at once." He added that "the coal is being sent and snow-bound people implore us to come to their relief."

Expressing his hope that the investigation will lead to immediate action, priority orders, and to embargoes "beyond the boundaries of our country," Senator Walsh said in part: "However, I am writing for the purpose of impressing upon you the exceedingly distressing situation that has developed in recent days in New England and to ask your commission to order immediately the suspension of all traffic, even passenger, if necessary, between the coal fields of Pennsylvania and the coal distributing points of New England, New York and New Jersey. In demand, as the coal is mined and ready to be shipped, let the way be cleared between it and our people—and let it be done now."

Senator Walsh said he would be "derelict" in his duty "not to call upon the commission for humanity's sake to act at once." He added that "the coal is being sent and snow-bound people implore us to come to their relief."

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Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, size 52 x 70. Lovely snow white double damask in most graceful designs. This quality is one of the outstanding values in our sale. EACH 8.00

Napkins to match, 24-inch size.....doz. 12.00

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Matching Napkins, size 22 inches.....doz. 7.55

Cloths, 70 x 90 in.....7.45
Cloths, 69 in. square.....4.85
Matching Napkins.....7.75
Matching Napkins.....8.00

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Damask Bed Sets, full size.....9.50
Tufted Bed Spreads. Prices.....6.75, 7.50
Down Puffs.....12.75

Wool Puffs, plain shades.....7.95
Silk Puffs.....13.00
Wool Puffs, figured tops.....8.95
Blankets, part wool.....6.75
Blankets, full size, plaid.....10.95
Blankets, plaid, all wool.....12.95
Blankets, part wool.....12.00

Sheets, Pillow Cases Towels

Hemmed Sheets, 63x99.....1.35
Hemmed Sheets, 63x108.....1.60
Hemmed Sheets, 72x99.....1.45
Hemmed Sheets, 72x108.....1.75
Hemmed Sheets, 81x99.....1.75
Hemmed Sheets, 81x108.....1.90
Hemmed Pillow Slips, 42x38 1/2, 39c
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HARDING CANDIDACY UNCERTAIN IN 1924 PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Executive to Make Speaking Trip Through West to Explain Problems to "Plain People"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Republican leaders—some of them in the confidence of the men in question—believe President Harding, in the event he desires renomination in 1924, will have to face the rivalry of at least three other candidates. They are: Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Judge William S. Kenyon of Iowa.

If the nine states which are contemplating the enactment of preferential primary systems adopt them, it is possible the number of aspirants for the Republican nomination may be even larger. The primary system invites and encourages personal ambitions, irrespective of the question as to whether there is any popular call for a candidate or not.

In the case of Senator Johnson, Senate colleagues who rank as his intimates insist a Johnson candidacy may be put down as a certainty. Whether Mr. Harding aspires for a second term or whether he does not, these authorities declare Mr. Johnson will run; that he will conduct a characteristically aggressive fight in the primaries of many states, as he did in 1920, and that he will go to the national convention in June with such delegates as he has and battle to the bitter end.

Pro-Johnson Contentions
The men who essay to interpret Mr. Johnson's intentions say he will enter the lists as "the savior of the Republican Party." Mr. Johnson, they claim, sees the justification for his candidacy in the conviction of many Republicans that they are "doomed."

If they go to the country in 1924 with Warren G. Harding as their standard-bearer, the pro-Johnson Republicans claim to possess nationwide proofs that the President's nomination would be a mistake.

As to Mr. Harding's intentions, it can be authoritatively stated that no man is in position today to declare them. When James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, in the Senate last week foreshadowed the "unanimous renomination" of the President in the Republican national convention, he spoke entirely "off of his own bat." He is understood to have confessed to senatorial colleagues then, and since, that in fact he hasn't a glimmer of a notion what the President's purposes are. An attempt to elicit them at the White House recently failed.

Mr. Harding's intimates concede that at the moment his prospects may look a bit gloomy. But they hold that time is working for him. They are very certain he is going to run again, and that a reaction in his favor will set in after he has had a chance to get out among the people, who are not influenced by the anti-Harding sentiments of disaffected politicians. That, it may be assumed, is the President's own expectation.

Amiability Is Asset
Mr. Harding's strongest political asset is his amiability. It captivates nearly everybody he meets, as does his transparent sincerity and simplicity. The country does not know that side of the President, or at least has not been able to glimpse it at close range. He has been in New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio for week-end jaunts or sojourns of 10 days or a fortnight, and was in Florida for a vacation last year. But the vast reaches of the middle west and west have had no sight of Mr. Harding. In the heart of the Republic he is a stranger, though he has been President nearly two years.

That heart Mr. Harding this year will penetrate in the course of a great swing around the circle. He is likely to do some rather plain speaking in his own invariably impressive fashion. His speeches from the town squares and the rear platforms of his train will tell not only of Administration achievements, but of Administration tribulations. It is when the President tells his affairs to the people that his friends think he may be most potent. Mr. Harding is a pretty keen gauger of the political weather. When his grand tour is over, none will understand better the advisability or otherwise of a second fight for the presidency. Then—hardly before—some reliable indication of his purposes may be looked for.

Anti-Harding Republicans admit the President's effectiveness as a campaigner among the home-folks. "But," observed one of them to this writer, "I've just read an official publication entitled 'Through the South and West With the President.' It was printed in 1921 and is a compilation of the wonderful speeches delivered by Benjamin Harrison on a swing around the circle. A year later he was disastrously defeated for re-election to the presidency."

ITALIAN SENATE GETS JUGOSLAVIAN TREATY

By Special Cable
ROME, Feb. 14.—On presenting the Santa Margherita agreement to the Senate, Signor Benito Mussolini refers to important concessions which are obtained from Yugoslavia, namely, that the Italians enjoy the free use of their own language in Dalmatia, secondly, Italians having property in Yugoslav territory are not subjected to extraordinary treatment; thirdly, the restitution of Italian churches in Spalato is provided; fourthly, the cessation of a building at Spalato for an Italian school.

It is expected that the Senate will ratify the treaty tomorrow.

LINCOLN IS PICTURED MASTER POLITICIAN

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—"Lincoln was a consummate politician in the finest sense of the word. He glorified politics. We can also glorify it by lifting it out of the ignominy into which it has fallen."

Thus spoke Richard Yates, Representative in Congress from Illinois, and formerly Governor of Illinois and a son of the Civil War Governor of that state, addressing a meeting of the Republican Committee of One Hundred here Monday. Governor Yates' father was a friend of Lincoln.

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BRITISH PREMIER OUTLINES NEUTRAL ATTITUDE IN RUHR

Withdrawal of Troops Would
End Entente, It Is Declared—
French Policy Deplored

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The debate at the opening session of the House of Commons here last night produced an even graver ministerial announcement than had been anticipated upon the present state of Europe. It also cleared the position as regards what the British policy is to be.

The most important statement was that in which Mr. Bonar Law warned both France and Germany that if the situation in the Ruhr became more acute it might become necessary for Great Britain to withdraw her troops from the Rhine.

"Up to now," he said, "it has not become acute, but it may. It is perfectly true that either the German or the French Government could easily make it impossible for our troops to remain, but I think that would be a misfortune. While they are there we are at least in touch with the situation and have some chance of finding a way of controlling it."

"I think it would be a great pity to see the Entente brought to an end, for that is what it would mean."

French Policy "Disastrous"
These are weighty words and their importance is increased by the context in which they stood. Mr. Bonar Law admitted frankly, "I see no bright prospect."

The French action in the Ruhr, he went on, had "already proved disastrous to the economic life of Europe," for it had "cut the jugular vein of German industry." He made every friendly excuse for the French attitude. He showed that very reasonable French fears for their own safety had obscured their vision of what was desirable.

He said definitely, what in the past has only been vaguely suggested, namely, that while the French would "like to obtain sums in reparation from Germany, they would not like to see Germany strong enough to pay these reparation amounts." He also showed that the present attitude of the people of France is such that no French Government could take any more reliable indication of his purposes may be looked for.

Nation Favors Neutrality
In the words of the speech from the throne, the British Government "while feeling unable either to concur or to participate" will act in such a way as to add to the difficulties of their allies.

In this attitude of neutrality, the debate last night showed the British Government has the country solidly behind it. The only serious criticism came from Mr. Herbert Asquith, whose alternative of taking immediate steps to refer the whole matter to the League of Nations did not commend itself to the House of Commons. The answer it received was, in effect, that, desirable as such an arrangement might be theoretically, nothing of the kind could be done usefully until the French consent, which was not now forthcoming, could be obtained.

Several other matters were raised in the course of the debate but they took subordinate positions to that occupied by the question of the Ruhr. In regard to the Near East situation hopeful views were expressed. While Mr. Bonar Law thought that peace with Turkey might yet be signed, he found it incumbent upon him to point out that, intensely war-weary as England undoubtedly was, there was a limit beyond which a policy of concessions could not be pursued.

Politicians Active

Politically, Parliament reassembled under conditions which promise a

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strenuous session. Not only is the foreign situation, alike in the Near East and upon the Rhine, regarded as most serious, but an embittered party conflict is promised over domestic problems as well.

Speaking here Sunday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the opposition, called upon the Labor Party to "bring back reality into politics," and to make Parliament a "great revolutionary organization."

Both branches of Liberals are also active, for though Mr. Lloyd George has stated that his followers' criticism will be "constructive," they are not counted upon to support the Government. Generally it may be said that while the Conservative sympathies are with France, those of Labor and the Liberals alike tend in varying degrees to be on the side of Germany.

When Parliament was opened by King George yesterday the customary brilliant ceremonies were held. King George and Queen Mary in the great gilded coach of State with its old-time retinue of powdered footmen, proceeded by way of the Mall through serried lines of cheering spectators to the House of Commons at Westminster. The King and Queen wearing their crowns and garbed in their ermine robes were conducted to their thrones in the House of Lords.

NATIONALIZATION OF HARVESTER PLANT IN RUSSIA PROPOSED

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (By The Associated Press).—A proposal for nationalization of the International Harvester Company's plant in Moscow has been made, according to Economic Life, because the company refuses to finance further its Russian factory. The correspondent learns that the plant is still operating under private management.

Officials at the company's Moscow office asserted that the firm was in rather a difficult position. The cost of manufacturing is extremely high, and last autumn the contract with the Government expired and has not been renewed. The Government wanted the company to supply further capital, but the management thought that the money should be forthcoming from the Government. Nationalization was proposed then.

The Westinghouse plant at Yaroslavl has never been nationalized and is still in operation. However, it is experiencing difficulties.

FREE STATE ARMY ROUNDS UP REBELS IN COUNTY CAVAN

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Military operations on a large scale are in progress in the Arigna Mountains of County Cavan. The Free State forces are engaged in rounding up a nest of irregulars, and according to the latest advices the movement has assumed considerable proportions.

Belfast dispatches on Monday announced the beginning of an attack by a large body of Free State forces on the position held in the Arigna Mountains by the Republican leader, Mr. Bohn, who is credited with having led the recent attack on Ballyconnell and Belurbet, when the Belurbet bank and other business buildings were bombed.

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GRAIN MEN PROTEST GREAT LAKES RATES

Shipping Combination Alleged to
Exist—Royal Commission
Takes Testimony

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 14 (Special).—A combination among shipping interests has existed on the Great Lakes, James Stewart, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board in 1919 and one of Canada's most authoritative grain men, testified yesterday before the Royal Commission investigating lake freight rates. He asserted that at a conference of vessel owners in Toronto at the beginning of May, lake freight rates were raised.

The commission was appointed by the Dominion Government following protests on the part of grain men last fall that lake freights were excessive, and that they discriminated against Canadian tonnage. A demand was made for the suspension of coastal regulations which would permit competition of American-owned freighters to which the Government acceded toward the end of the shipping season. The commission has just started its work and is holding its initial sessions in Winnipeg.

Mr. Stewart said that at the opening of navigation in 1922 lake freight rates had been a shade higher than in previous years. In the middle of May they went down slightly, but jumped up again at the end of the month. After the sudden rise in May, the rate had been 3 cents to Port Colborne, Canada, and only 1½ cents to Buffalo, he said, and both Canadian and American boats were offered at these rates.

Rates to Georgian Bay rose from 2½ cents in May to 11 cents, while to Buffalo the boats were carrying grain at 3 cents.

Mr. D. Stooking of Duluth, president of the Tomlinson Shipping Company, another witness, asserted that competition certainly exists between Canadian and American boats. He could not see why there should be a difference between rates to Buffalo and Port Colborne.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS INCREASE
PEKING, Jan. 1.—In spite of the political chaos which prevails in China her maritime customs revenue touched a new high mark for 1922. The annual report of the inspector-general of customs shows that the income from this source was \$8,600,000 hankuans (210,987,500 at the prevailing rate), being an increase over the previous record collection, that for 1921, of 4,100,000 taels. The revenue from native customs under the inspector-general's control showed a decrease of £200,000.

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FASCISTI TO BAR DISSIDENT MASONS

Supreme Council of Scottish Rite
in Italy Upholds Action
Taken in Rome

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Freemasons in Italy today issued a communiqué declaring that the decision of the Grand Fascist Council last night, asking its Masonic members to choose between Fascism and Freemasonry, does not refer to the Scottish Rite body, but to the dissident Freemasons, of which there are large numbers in Italy.

The communiqué adds that the dissident Freemasons took an attitude opposing the program and methods of the Fascist, while the Scottish Rite of Italy fervently supported the Fascist march on Rome, and has repeatedly expressed adherence to the Mussolini Government, unconditionally approving its actions and acknowledging the Fascist hierarchy.

The statement recalls the oath of loyalty to the Fascist Government taken by the Scottish Rite Freemasons of Italy, who, it says, consider Fascism as a legitimate expression of the will of the Nation, to which, therefore, all must submit without exception.

The Scottish Rite of Italy acknowledges the Grand Fascist Council's decision as logical and necessary for the defense of the nation, threatened by plots which have been denounced by the Masonic body itself, and concludes by ordering all its members strictly to obey the Fascist hierarchy.

"Communists by the thousands have been arrested," said Signor Finzi, Undersecretary of the Interior, in an interview published today by the Giornale d'Italia. The deputy added that the Fascist disliked halfway measures. Wherever the innocence of persons arrested was proved they would be released. Two hundred such men already had been freed.

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WRITE PLAINLY

"LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE" IN CONNECTICUT CONTROVERSY

Movement of State Board of Education to Close One-Room Buildings Meets With Opposition

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14 (Special).—The "little red schoolhouse" has become a controversial term in Connecticut because of a bill in the Legislature designed to speed the closing of one-room schools wherever practicable, and to provide state aid for the transportation of elementary school pupils to graded schools.

In the past two decades the number of one-room schools in the State has been reduced from nearly 1500 to 625, in nearly 200 of which the average attendance is said to be less than 10. The supporters of the bill claim that the conditions obtaining in the one-room schools are not conducive to educational efficiency and economy.

"Inescapable Conditions"

The case of the supporters of the bill, which was introduced at the instance of the State Board of Education, is summed up by Charles L. Ames of Hartford, a member of the board, as follows:

The State Board of Education, in trying to carry out the provisions of the statute concerning compulsory attendance of children in public or private schools is confronted in many rural districts with some inescapable conditions: (1) In nearly 200 rural schools, the average attendance in each is less than 10—a condition that does not make for economy and efficiency in school management; (2) suitable boarding places for teachers are almost impossible to find, and in case one is found, a teacher would be isolated, so to speak, from all social and cultural life, such as concerts and lectures; (3) teachers of good ability and normal school training hesitate, even refuse, to accept positions in those districts at any salary the community or State would be justified in paying.

In view of these conditions, this question naturally arises: What shall be done with the children in those districts? Shall the one-room school, unattractive and unsanitary in many cases, be maintained, or shall the children be transferred to some central school that is under competent management, so that the children may receive better instruction, come in contact with more girls and boys, and be stimulated in ambition, perhaps by the sharper competition? There can be no esprit de corps in a school where there is no zest and zeal in the pursuit of an education.

No Attack on Them

To my mind, the procedure of the State Board of Education in this one-room school problem is no "attack" on the "little red schoolhouse." On the contrary, it is a practical recognition of the conditions in which that schoolhouse is set, and an earnest effort to give the children of those rural districts better opportunities for securing an

education. But the whole matter rests with each community. The law is optional. The initiative in every case has been from within, not from without. In other words, the community itself has decided the matter of the continuance or the discontinuance of its one-room schools. Up to the present time those towns that have given up their one-room schools have expended nearly \$150,000, raised by local taxation, for paying the cost of the transportation of their children to some central school. During this last year nearly 50 one-room schools have been voluntarily discontinued by the local communities.

Every child in every small district is entitled to as good facilities for securing an education as has every other child. And, in case the town itself is unable to carry this financial burden, the State must come to its aid. The rural school problem is being solved. The teacher makes the school. If the best teachers will not accept positions in those small districts, then the children must be brought to the teachers, and that is what is being done. In some sections of the State the population has decreased. Many farms have been abandoned and the "little red schoolhouse" has been neglected.

Opposed by Senators

The bill is being opposed by some senators because they believe it gives arbitrary power to the State Board of Education. The board, however, claims that the act would be permissible, but not mandatory. A similar measure was passed by both branches of the Legislature at the previous session two years ago, but was vetoed by the then Governor, Everett J. Lake. The present administration, if Hiram Bingham, the Lieutenant-Governor, may be accepted as its spokesman, views the measure with disfavor, and in consequence it is probable that the course will not be smooth. He says, apropos of the movement to encourage the closing of the "little red schoolhouse":

In these days it is the fashion to decry it and seek for centralization in the town or village elsewhere. The fact that all four of my grandparents, and both of my parents taught in district schools leads me to regard them with very tender interest. I feel so strongly that those who are attacking these institutions, and who are influenced by high ideals and the best of motives, do not perhaps fully appreciate the advantages of the district school, and what it might become if it were made as attractive to the school-teacher of the present day as it was to those of the past generation, that I want to ask them to consider the matter very carefully before they stamp out this relic of the past. I feel that the children of Connecticut are so justly proud

of federal aid which will have been received.

At the close of the season of 1922 there were 15 federal aid projects uncompleted and five more which were practically done and upon which settlement with the Federal Government will shortly be made. It develops that with the funds received since Jan. 1, and with the funds in process of collection from the Federal Government and the funds which will come due when these 15 projects are completed, the whole federal aid program now under construction can be completed without any net expense to the State.

As a matter of fact, when this list of work is completed there will be between \$50,000 and \$100,000 left in the hands of the State which will be available for beginning the 1923 federal aid program.



Snow Statue of Camel at Bangor, Me., and Valentine Henneman, the Artist

IMAGES OF SNOW STIR ART INTEREST

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 13 (Special).—Snow images are springing up in many yards of the suburbs of this city because of the efforts of Valentine Henneman, a Belgian artist, to promote an interest in art among the children of Bangor. Mr. Henneman, in the neighborhood of his studio, had modeled all sorts of figures from the snow and the interest he has aroused is not by any means confined to children as adults, also, are finding pleasure and instruction in the work.

Coming from the suburbs in the trolley which passes Mr. Henneman's house, one hears children asking: "When'll we see the kangaroo, Mama?" "Mama, where's the man live that has the snow camel?"

When Mr. Henneman made the camel a crowd of children collected and gave advice with the most intense interest. With a snow shovel and modeling it. The camel was finished in an hour and the children went home to try to make camels of their own. The shapely and lifelike camel is amazing, considering the rapidity with which it was made.

Besides the camel, there is a bear, a kangaroo, alert and graceful, and a mother elephant with two little ones tagging along behind. Although the animals interest the children most, busts of Jean Paul Lawrence and Victor Hugo and the beautifully balanced figure of a skater are more remarkable artistic accomplishments.

Mr. Henneman said that when he came to Bangor, he was surprised and sorry that the people had so little interest in the arts. "But you cannot blame them," he continued, "for they have no art gallery, no museum. So I have made for them a gallery, an out-of-door museum. It is not that they have no interest, pointing to the little crowd that gathered. 'It is that we have no interest; we artists, to help them to understand us and what we make.'"

FILM TO SHOW RUSSIAN EVENTS

"Russia Through the Stars," a seven-reel motion picture depicting developments in Russia during the past six years, will be given a showing in Symphony Hall this evening at 8 P. M. for the benefit of the Russian famine relief conference. The proceeds are to be used for relief of Russian orphans regardless of creed or race. The conference consists mostly of Russians representing 150 labor unions and fraternal organizations in Boston and vicinity, of which George Kraska of Winthrop is secretary-treasurer.

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CHIEFS OF POLICE ASK FOR DRY LAW

Legislative Committee Told Need of State Act to Permit of Prohibition Enforcement

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked today to give the chiefs of police of the State a "square deal" by passing speedily a law which would make it possible for them to enforce prohibition in co-operation with federal officers. The plea was voiced by Thomas O. D. Urquhart, chief of police of Arlington and a representative of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association, before the Committee on Legal Affairs.

Chief Urquhart explained the difficulties encountered under the present law which, he said, made it practically impossible for state officers to enforce prohibition, and asked that the Legislature stand behind the police in enforcing the laws of the land.

The chief supported House bill 641, introduced on petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. The bill proposes to amend the laws of the State so as to enable state officers and courts to curb the illicit manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor and certain non-intoxicating beverages. It was one of 10 bills now before the committee for public hearing today and tomorrow at the State House.

William A. Kneeland, counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said that each year the number of states without a law backing up the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution has grown less, until at present only Massachusetts and Maryland stand in that unenviable position.

The fact that a lengthy law, based on the Volstead Act and codifying present Massachusetts liquor laws, had been defeated on referendum last November, Mr. Kneeland pointed out, was no reason why the present law should not be passed. That defeat, he argued, had come about because people thought they were voting on some new measure, while it was really only a codification of existing laws, state and federal; and because of gross misrepresentation. A "backwash" of public opinion against all referenda, caused by a bitter fight on a proposal for motion picture censorship, had also had its part in defeating the measure, he claimed.

The present bill, he stated, is short, merely changing a few points of the present statutes in order to make them conform to the federal laws more nearly. It is based largely upon the minority report of the Committee on Legal Affairs of last year, avoiding many of the objections raised by so-called "wet" legislators. A "backwash" of public opinion against all referenda, caused by a bitter fight on a proposal for motion picture censorship, had also had its part in defeating the measure, he claimed.

The general committee will consist of a chairman of each planning board, or another member duly appointed, plus one additional member for each 175,000 population, to be similarly appointed.

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LIVELY HEARING ON BILLS RELATING TO WOMEN'S STATUS

Women Divide on the Equal Rights Measure, but Nearly All Favor Jury Duty

Representatives of women's organizations from all parts of Massachusetts today crowded the hearing room of the legislative Committee on Judiciary to be heard and recorded on the bill of the National Woman's Party for removal of inequalities of rights, privileges, and immunities existing between men and women, and on the bill of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters making women liable for jury service in some cases.

On the equal rights measure there was a distinct division of sentiment among the women, but on the jury service measure there was a virtual unanimity of opinion in favor. The hearing itself was spirited, the women speakers carrying off about equal honors with the members of the committee in repartee.

John C. Hull, Representative from Leominster, and House chairman of the committee, questioned Miss Catherine A. Morey of Brookline, sponsor of the Woman's Party bill, at length. He objected fundamentally on the ground that the measure seeks merely to establish rights and privileges for women without touching on their duties.

Mr. Hull asked Miss Morey if it was not true that the bill made it attempt to equalize the obligations of

women with those of men. He asked her whether it would not be consistent to require them to perform military service, to require them to pay poll taxes and to support their husbands just as much as their husbands are now obliged to support them. Miss Morey replied that many women do not receive support from their husbands now despite the court's orders.

Miss Morey described the provisions of the bill in detail, pointing out that it changes the word person under the state laws to include women in its meaning. The bill provides for equal pay for men and women in state and city offices and equal eligibility for civil service positions. One of the provisions on which Miss Morey laid most stress was that the domicile of a married woman need not be that of her husband. She said the aim of the law is equality even to such matters as guardianship, adoption, and technical matters of law.

The opposition, led by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, was presented by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the League. She said that although she sympathized with the intent of a bill to bring justice and equality to women, she felt that the women's party was confusing equality and identity.

COMMISSION ASKED ON BOSTON CHARTER

Legislative Committee Requested to Let Special Appointees Revise Document

That proposed changes in the charter of the City of Boston, including proportional representation and preferential voting, different nomination procedure, a district system and other fundamental revisions, was urged today before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts General Court.

The issue today found Charter Guards and several perennial proponents of revision in accord that a commission should be appointed. The personnel of the City Council during the past few years and the 30 cent vote cast at the recent council election has opened the eyes of many who appear to urge that the question be settled.

Wellington Wells and William S. Youngman, senators from Boston, were recorded in favor of a commission that will report to the next session of the Legislature. Mr. Youngman favored membership of representatives of several public bodies on the commission to provide machinery for the production of ideas on the question of the charter.

The people of Boston would vote five to one for a system of biennial mayoralty elections, Mr. Hays declared. These elections should be held in the off years between the state elections, he said, and in November. He asserted that the small vote at the last election was because there was "a tough crowd to choose from" and declared that some changes should be made in the system of nominations, many nominations being bought now at so much per signature. He wanted some change in the system of representation.

sensation so that the member in the General Court would not be an errand boy on city matters

Believes Charter Success

As chairman of the Boston Charter Association, Dr. Morton Prince told the committee that the charter association believes the charter a success. It has fulfilled expectations, he said, although there are certain weaknesses apparent that might be expected in the organic law of any political entity. He said that there is "no nickel in the slot form of government" and that a study of the validity of criticisms that have arisen is the best way of meeting the issue.

While the issue before the committee was whether a commission should be appointed, members of the committee and witnesses digressed at times to discuss general difficulties in the city government. It was in the course of one of these digressions that George R. Nutter declared that the reason better men cannot be gotten to run for office is because they realize they can be beaten by the first demagogue who climbs up on a soap box. Several others spoke in favor of the commission, including Claude Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

JITNEYS DRIVEN FROM LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special).—In response to a protest from trustees, librarians and subscribers of the Providence Public Library the State Public Utilities Commission has ordered the abolishment of a jitney terminal in front of the building. The decision of the commission eliminates the spectacle of a long line of suburban jitneys, waiting for fares, standing in front of the library, which is one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

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The Library

Behind the Scenes

IT IS a long trail from the few priceless manuscripts treasured by a king to the volumes numbered by hundreds of thousands "free to all" on the shelves of the great public libraries of today.

The use of the legend, "free to all," seems merely to be the natural expression of the American spirit; but it has as a matter of fact been made possible only by the development of administrative and executive methods, most of which are invisible to the public. Many of these methods, like the chains which in olden times bound the books to the library shelves, have been adopted in order to keep track of the books, without depriving readers of their use.

The free-born citizen of the United States resents any form of espionage in connection with his affairs, and the system used for "keeping tabs" on the books which he borrows from "his" public library has been so carefully purged of any suggestion of "chain," that he believes a librarian's sole task to be that of ordering books (by telephone, perhaps), reading them, and sending them via the book railway to the shelves for the "free use of the public." As for the numerous attendants, "what a delightfully easy life they lead," thinks he, "doing nothing but handing out books and taking them in."

It is always a pleasure to take one of these readers behind the scenes, and to show him that the freedom he cherishes is the result of processes thoughtfully planned and carefully executed. He soon perceives that from the time when the purchase of a book is first thought of to the time when it is ready to come and go to and from its assigned place on the shelf, it is subject to the rules which are necessary to make it "free."

Buying the Public's Books

Almost every one of the large American public and semi-public libraries started with a collection of books given by a public-spirited citizen. When a library maintains general collections, as in the case in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and other great public libraries, the question of selecting the books to be bought is of the first importance. If the library is of recent development, its problem is quite different from that of the library which has 50 or more years of growth behind it. In the latter case, if the book-buying has been wisely managed, there has been built up a well-rounded collection, including intelligently selected titles under all the 10 chief headings: 0, General Works; 1, Philosophy; 2, Religion; 3, Sociology; 4, Philology; 5, Natural Science; 6, Useful Arts; 7, Fine Arts; 8, Literature; 9, History.

Besides the general collection there are ordinarily a few "special collections" to be maintained and added to, such as the "Galates" in the Boston Public Library which contains books about women and written by women, for the additions to which a special fund is provided.

There are almost as many methods of selecting books as there are public libraries, but of those investigated the following seems the most satisfactory. Titles of desirable books noted in the Bookman, the Literary Review, the New York Times Book Review, and the Publishers' Weekly are marked by the librarian and the chiefs of the departments which deal with the public. These books are then ordered by the chief of the ordering department from the bookseller who acts as the library's agent. On their arrival the books are given to members of the departments dealing with the public, to be reviewed. A few days later assistants in those departments assemble around a study table and discuss the books, ordering those approved and rejecting those condemned. In addition to ordering in this way, the library's bookseller is requested to send up on approval new and interesting books as fast as he receives them, to be reviewed and passed upon in the same way.

Quite as important as the ordering of new books is the replacement of books worn out, the substitution of revised editions of out-of-date books, and the provision of additional copies of a popular work.

So much for the selection of titles. The processes of ordering, receiving, and paying for the books constitute a business which in any large library requires a force of not less than 10 people.

When the new books have been found to be in perfect condition, they are sent to the cataloging room,

where they are assigned to the catalogers, according to subject, as these people are necessarily specialists; for instance, the one who catalogues books on the fine arts would not catalogue Government documents, and the one in charge of books on engineering would not touch natural history. The catalogue is the key to the collection. In the Boston Public Library last year 60,000 catalogue cards were added to the 2,440,000 already filed, making a total of more than 2,500,000.

When the catalogue card has been written the book goes to the shelf department to receive its number; if the library uses an intelligent classification, such as that devised by Melvil Dewey, the book will be placed beside other works on the same subject. When the number has been assigned, a shelf-list card, that is, a card to be filed by number instead of by author and title, is prepared and placed in the shelf list, which is the official inventory of the books of the library. A book plate, a charging plate (on which dates are stamped), and a pocket to hold the borrower's card, are then pasted inside the book, a label with the number and title is pasted on the back of the cover, and at last the book is ready for the shelf, having gone through a series of processes which take at the lowest estimate 1½ hours.

When the book arrives on the shelf it comes under the care of a library "stock boy" or "girl" whose business it is to receive the call-slips made out by the public, to find the desired books on the shelves, and to take them down and send them via the book railway to the delivery room, where they are stamped and issued to the borrower. If they are to be taken out of the library, if they are to be read in the library the slips are filed until the books are returned to the desk. To file slips for the thousands of books called for daily and to withdraw them, are necessary parts of the daily routine.

Books do not keep themselves in repair; therefore, many libraries maintain a book bindery. The Boston Public Library has, it is told, one of the best, where, according to the last year's report, 44,587 books were bound. The bindery is a branch of the library, and the card-holders, in this department the most unpopular library attendant, the "fine clerk," keeps the records of fines due and of fines paid, and from this department goes forth the library messenger to recover unreturned books.

All the divisions of the library, of which there are sometimes more than 50, have to have supplies, such as pens, ink, writing paper, labels, paste, string, etc., so in most large libraries a store is maintained from which the needed are given out on requisition.

The story of the complicated nature of the library's many-sided business, which is never apparent to the public, is told by its "forms," that is, the various slips and cards and ruled sheets used in keeping records. Of these, one large library uses 250, and it was claimed that everyone of them was necessary. To produce these forms, as well as the catalogue cards and the bulletins and book lists, some libraries maintain a printing department.

Many janitors and cleaners, carpenters and painters, are required by a large library, with its 50 to 100 branches, and the management of that force is not the easiest task offered in library service.

The Busy Librarian

The modern librarian does not sit in his easy chair by a bright coal fire and read philosophy and poetry. He struggles with the items of his budget, which may total \$1,000,000 or more. He plans for standardization of service, for a better system of examinations. He prepares speeches of welcome to visiting dignitaries. He addresses learned societies, trade unions, mothers' clubs, and groups of school children. It is expected that in his own person he will unite the qualities of an efficiency expert, an architect, an author, a civil engineer, a lib-

liographer, and a social worker. He must have a background of culture and his personality must be pleasing. The librarian's task may be difficult, but it is not thankless; for every impatient borrower who grumbles that he never gets what he wants there are 100 quietly satisfied readers. If he feels downcast, he has but to walk through the reading rooms at the library to realize that his is one of the happiest jobs in the world.

CONSULS TO AID COMMERCE ENVOYS

American Representatives Abroad to Assist Delegates to Rome Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Diplomatic and consular representatives abroad have been instructed to make such arrangements with local authorities within their respective jurisdictions as will assist the American delegation to the second general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, to be held in Rome, March 18 to 24.

The State Department has asked Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to the conference at the reception and accommodation in Rome of the American delegation and to do all in his power to facilitate their efforts. Consular officials in Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, and Italy will meet the American delegates at the ports of entry and accompany them to the Italian capital, remaining with them until the close of the conference to give them the benefit of economic information.

Officials here are interested in the attitude the conference will assume on the question of reparations and national debts. Both of these subjects appear on the conference agenda, under the general heading of finance. Reparations is listed as section B and inter-allied debts as section C of this part of the agenda, which, it is noted, calls for general discussion and "final decision" on these subjects. There is some regret that the conference could not have met three months earlier, on the theory that its judgment on reparations might have carried sufficient weight with France and Germany to prevent the occupation of the Ruhr. The measured opinion of a thousand leading business men of the world could not easily have been ignored before the act, though it probably will be after the act, officials believe.

STARVED ROCK BIDS TO BE OPENED FEB. 28

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Bids for the Starved Rock Lock in the project to provide a navigable waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico are to be opened on Feb. 28, according to announcement just made here by the State Waterway Department. The department is to supervise the construction of the project between Chicago and La Salle, Ill., of which a bond issue of \$20,000,000 has been provided.

A bill has recently been introduced at Washington for the deepening by the Federal Government below La Salle to Cairo to give a nine foot channel from the lakes to the gulf. Medill McCormick (R) Senator from Illinois, is chairman of a Senate committee which in April is to inspect the project.

STAMP COLLECTORS TO MEET
ROME, Jan. 20.—Stamp collectors will celebrate the "diamond jubilee" of the cult during the present year by an international stamp exhibition in London during May. It is announced here. Many of the best known collectors have entered for the event, and the value of the various collections exhibited will be well over \$5,000,000.

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CHICAGO RAPIDLY IMPROVING 400-ACRE MORTON ARBORETUM

Park to Contain Trees and Shrubs Hardy in Mississippi Valley Climate—Is Second in America

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—During the last year much progress has been made on America's second large arboretum, which occupies 400 acres, near Chicago. Until last year the only extensive arboretum in the United States was the one in Boston, the 300-acre Arnold Arboretum, one of the foremost in the world, ranking with Kew Gardens, England, the largest of the three famous arboreta in the British Isles.

The new Morton Arboretum will bring the educational benefits of an arboretum to a group of people, students of botany and plant economics and those interested in trees, in another section of our vast country, a country whose range of climate and soil conditions is such that it could support many arboreta. The new arboreta will deal with the trees and shrubs in the Mississippi Valley, but plans are under way to collect woody plants that are hardy in this climate from all over the world.

EMIGRATION RESULTS IN ITALY ARE SALUTARY IN MANY WAYS

Influence of Returning Emigrant Is Great, Wages Are Higher, Living Conditions Better

By DR. B. M. TIPPLE
Italy achieved its independence and union in 1870. Ten years later the emigration movement attracted attention. The phenomenon first appeared in the north. With the industrial and agricultural development of the north, it showed up in the last to take part in the emigration phenomenon was central Italy. This was due to its better economic state. The old and acute poverty of the south did not exist there. But the psychological influence of the near-by south, a certain desire to improve the lot of the poor of the south, own one's cottage were enough to start emigration in central Italy.

Emigration has had good effect upon wages, on agrarian agreements, and on morals. In certain districts, emigration continues, even when a good living level has been reached. Emigration no longer inspires fear. It has well-nigh depopulated the Basilicata, which is now a poor, wretched region. The country is mountainous.

only about a tenth of its area being cultivable. Fifty years ago it was a country of brigands. Today one may journey through it without fear of molestation. Additional roads are being built. The government is pushing irrigation. Repopulation, however, goes ahead slowly. The peasant families of Calabria and other parts of Italy go to America or Brazil, but very few are willing to go to the Basilicata.

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dressing, has acquired independence of character, a greater sense of his own dignity and rights. He desires to take part in municipal affairs, discusses political questions. Emigration is a great school, worth thousands of scholarships.

Under normal conditions the remittances sent home by the emigrants amount to 500,000,000 lire a year. Sicily alone, it is calculated, receives a total annual sum of 350,000,000 lire from emigrants. In 1919 and 1920 remittances were favored by the high rate of exchange. The sum received through the Bank of Naples alone in 1920 amounted to 380,356,380 lire, and in 1919 to 494,338,660 lire. Often these savings are the fruit of sacrifice and harsh economy. They likewise are an index of the strength of the Italian people. These savings are used for the payment of old debts, deposits in the savings institutions, purchase of homes, land, small businesses. The first debt paid is that contracted to emigrate.

The growth of savings accounts in various parts of the south is due to emigration. The great increase in postal savings ends by enriching the national deposit and loan institutions and making possible loans to local bodies for the purpose of improving public utility and making means which emigration itself creates. "One hand washes the other and both wash the face."

Italy foresees that emigrant penetration into foreign countries in the future will be in proportion to the quality of the emigrant, rather than the quantity. The Italian Commissariat of Emigration has outlined a program of instruction for the emigrant which should prove very helpful.

The problem of rapid and widespread instruction of the labor masses was pressed home to Italy when the United States prohibited the entrance of illiterate emigrants. In 1920, the Commissariat of Emigration opened night and holiday schools for illiterate and semi-illiterate emigrants. In the first year 890 schools were opened, mostly in the Abruzzi, Campania, Calabria and Sicily, with encouraging results in attendance and promotions. This year the Ministry of Education has inaugurated the National Society against Illiteracy.

The question of emigration is on the program of the international labor conferences. Italy is prepared to furnish data and suggest precise lines of action. She is hopeful of international treaties that will guarantee favorable conditions for her emigrants and at the same time safeguard the rights and insure the solidarity of the laborers of all countries.

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LABOR AND CAPITAL TO MEET IN ILLINOIS

"Get-Together" Conference Designed to Adjust Many Differences

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A conference between state representatives of labor and industry on a general legislative program affecting both is for the first time being considered by leaders of both sides.

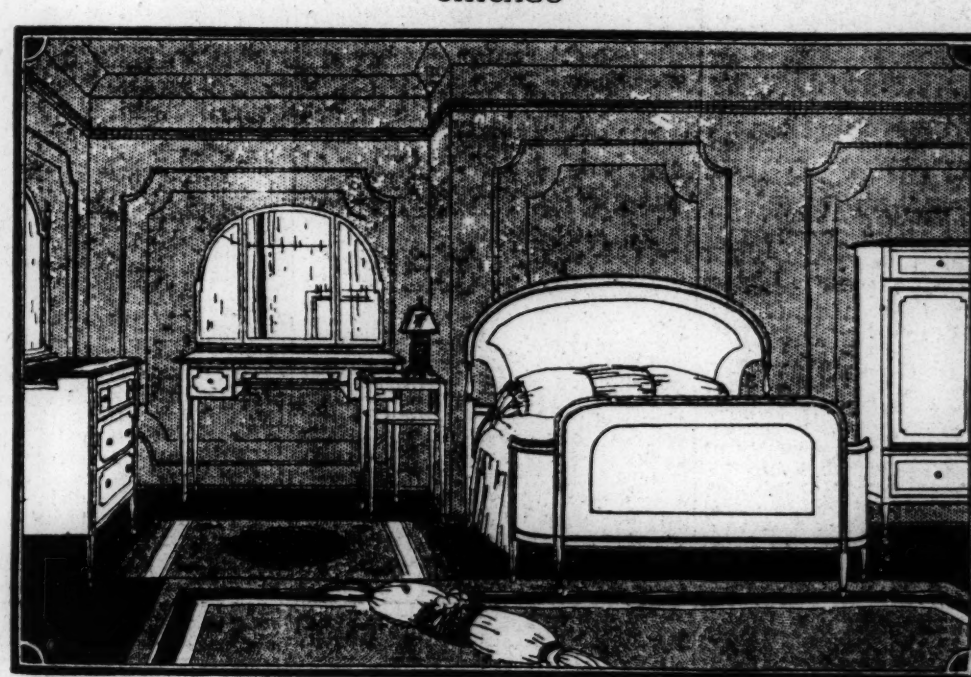
Chiefs of the manufacturers and of the labor interests both favor the plan and are now taking it up with their constituents. "Such a get-together would be of great good to everyone concerned," John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have felt the need for it for a number of years."

"I believe the manufacturers will support the plan," John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, told the representative. "Besides adjusting compensation differences, as we have in the past under requirements of the Industrial Board, we should talk over other Labor-Capital measures. Among them are the minimum wage bill, pensions, unemployment insurance, eight-hour day for women workers, state police bill, industrial court and similar measures. If we can get together on some of these measures and make our agreements in advance, much of the time of the Legislature can be saved. I think we might save a month of their time if we could get together."

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Japanese Prints at Grolier Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 10. THE Japanese print was born humble. Without special honor at home, it began not so long ago to attract European and later American connoisseurs. As it rose in estimation, it rose in value. Japan became aware of its intrinsic value last of all. Collectors and dealers spared nothing to secure the most perfect examples. One can see the feverish examination of all the old paper in the Flower Kingdom that must have followed this discovery. It may have been Japan's first lesson in modern democracy; because these prints, created for and by the middle classes in the eighteenth century to satisfy their growing desire for expression in the arts—the feudal sword having been long transformed into the plowshare—were considered by the aristocracy of court and church to be unworthy of notice.

Comment on the Theater

Thus the Japanese print became a sort of gazetteer with its running commentary on the prevailing fashions in the theater—which had become immensely popular—and on the pleasures and delights of life in general. They were cheap and were produced in great quantities. They were comparable, in a sense, to the illustrated magazines of today. But the similarity is slight because they were so much else besides. The marvelous beauty of design and color which makes them so prized is a matter of common knowledge today. But the matter is borne home with even greater conviction after seeing such a collection as has been assembled at the Grolier Club. It represents the cream of four well-known private collections and deals with the figure prints from the time of Moronobu to Toyokuni.

Moronobu is one of the three early print-makers shown who used but one block—and consequently one color—in printing. These "ink prints" were in black on white paper. Later color was added by hand, first one, then many; also gold powder and lacquer were employed to heighten the effect. Heavy, thick lines and somber color schemes characterize these early examples. Shortly after 1740 a simple device to insure perfect register in printing from more than one block led to the gradual development of the full polychrome process, so that in about 1765 as many as 25 successive printings from as many blocks became the practice. Masanobu, among the 15 so-called primitives chosen to illustrate the early phases of the Japanese print, was the first to reach that delicacy of line and intricacy of pattern which became the finely tempered instrument of all the later masters. One of his prints in soft and now-faded rose and green, is a lovely vision of lovers strolling to the accompaniment of the samisen.

Haronobu

Haronobu (1730-70), who, with Kiyonaga and Sharaku did most for the figure print of the eighteenth century, appears in this exhibition in 15 examples of unsurpassed quality as the poet of youth, the painter of life untouched by worldliness and age. In his catalogued work, as pointed out by Louis V. Ledoux, a work of exceptional appeal and simplicity, the incident or legend, as the case may be, of these prints is dwelt on at length and provides delightful reading. In all Haronobu's work is found a purity of line and simple elegance of form and in the later years a growing positiveness of color. A young girl with her maid on a wind-swept beach is the subject of one of his prints, the sentiment of which is felt in the accompanying verse, "My heart is like a wave broken against the rock of her form." Rich tones of rose are in the costumes of the women, while the storm-tossed sea is worked out in subtle brown. Another story quaintly depicted is of a young lady who had so many love letters that she was obliged to have an ox carry them for her. There is no chapter in any art lovelier than this of Haronobu, so full of the mood and beauty of romantic youth, so brilliant and sustained in eloquence and execution.

Buncho is the next man of importance, with a more nervous and angular line, who portrayed the favorite actors of the day. Even greater in the province of the theater was Shun-

who; the 11 prints selected here give an idea of the best of his work, which owing to his amazing productivity, was decidedly uneven. These prints are most dramatic in color and design. Sharaku worked but for a short time at print making, but produced a series of wonderful documents on the theater and human nature in general. His prints are boldly ironic and magnificent in concept; they form a fiercely satiric commentary on the littleness of mankind and a most glowing addition to great art. His use of a mica ground for his portraits is effective.

Kiyonaga (1752-1814) represented the worldliness of his day with consummate skill and beauty. There is an intensity and inner meaning in his every line, a stateliness and impressiveness in every one of his prints.

Music News and Reviews

Eighteenth Program of Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Russian music occupied a large space in the programs of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's eighteenth concert, Feb. 9 and 10. Glinka's overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," which opened the performance, and Tchaikovsky's second symphony had been heard in previous music-makings, but Glazounoff's symphonic poem "Stenka Razin" never before had been set forth at the concert conducted by Mr. Stock. A remarkably brilliant interpretation was given to Glinka's overture, which, if it is not made up of stirring music, possesses much of the sparkling vivacity of such operatic introductions as were made popular in the first half of the nineteenth century by Weber. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra stands almost alone in its exploitation of Tchaikovsky's C minor symphony. The work shows barren and uneven spots, but in its totality it is grateful to the ear and played as well as Mr. Stock's musicians played it, the symphony is a welcome relief from the works in the same form by the Russian master which followed it.

Glazounoff's "Stenka Razin" offered music of work and interest. In his later work Glazounoff has turned aside from the path of racial expression upon which he started when he began the race to fame. It is possible that in his present predilection for German intellectualism the Russian composer has lost much of the spontaneity and not a little of the beauty that distinguished his music in the days wherein Balakireff and Koroskoff and the other nationalists fired him with their devotion to Russian art. It would seem that now the flame of inspiration is burning dimly, and that there are ashes and not glowing embers in the fire. "Stenka Razin" was the real Glazounoff. The work has individuality, color, charm; above all, it has sincerity and truth.

With a view to relieving his program of what may be called its nineteenth-century atmosphere, Mr. Stock followed "Stenka Razin" with Maillo's "Pause del Silenzio." This is a strange creation, bizarre and, from a programmatic aspect, somewhat enigmatic. A decade ago "Pauses of Silence" would have shocked even those who were able to find pleasure in the ear and played as well as Mr. Stock's musicians played it, the symphony is a welcome relief from the works in the same form by the Russian master which followed it.

The soloist of the concert was Miss Josephine Rosenzweig, the daughter of one of the former violinists of the orchestra. The young lady elected to be heard in the E minor concerto by Chopin. Miss Rosenzweig, who is possessed of a pretty talent for piano playing, is not yet equipped with suf-

There is a certain Ibsenesque mood sustained in his character drawings. Some of his drawings are from a series of fashion plates. Twelve prints by Utamaro are the next important obstacle in making the grand tour of the gallery. Considered by many to be the equal of Haronobu, Sharaku and Kiyonaga, he painted the Japanese woman in all her beauty of pose and dress. In color, design, simplicity of form and elegance of rich detail, these prints cause one to audibly exclaim. Several other artists, principally Toyokuni, are chosen to illustrate the last period of the great figure artists, before the landscapes of Hokusai and Hiroshige came to redeem an art fallen into great decline. One hundred and twenty-five prints by 34 artists make up this unusual exhibition, for which the Grolier Club and those who were individually responsible, are to be sincerely thanked and congratulated.

R. F.

Chinese Interpreter of Women's Roles

UNTIL one has become somewhat familiar with the Chinese stage, he is unable to understand what a chasm exists between the conception of amusement and entertainment in the East and the West. Even those who are familiar with that stage find it difficult to understand the tremendous hold it sways over all classes and conditions of its people.

The loud and uninterrupted din of the primitive music; the lack of il-

he began almost as a boy. The dark and emphatically Oriental eyes hold in their non-committal dreaminess the deep calm of the East. The delicately modeled, slender hands, and every movement connote naught but womanly grace.

In tragedy he is intense, rapid and vivid in his rendering of renunciation or suffering. His poses then become lithe and paradoxes of angular grace, and he dominates the stage with a personality surprisingly forceful compared to the ethereal delicacy displayed in his lighter and more usual parts.

Even to people of the West Mei Lang Fang holds an indefinable and subtle



Mei Lang Fang

lusion so far as stage setting is concerned; the presence of property men and audience sauntering promiscuously across the stage in the very midst of the acting; and the constant tossing about of hot towels by attendants throughout the house are all but incomprehensible to Occidentals. But to the Chinese it is apparently the very breath of life!

The Chinese actor of any importance belongs to one of three groups—the singer, the buffoon or the feminine impersonator. At present the most popular of the last group is Mei Lang Fang. His fame as an interpreter of feminine parts is unquestioned all over the vast republic; and for such parts he is the highest paid actor in the world.

Mei Lang Fang (pronounced May Long Fang) who is planning a trip to America, is in his thirtieth year, although one would never take him to be beyond his eighteenth. His delicate oval countenance and olive tinted skin show not the slightest evidence of his years of stage life which

attraction. His costumes are the acme of Eastern grace and harmony of color. His slender form and impressive countenance fascinate one who, for the first time perhaps, listens to the clamor of the crude strident instruments and their accompanying brass cymbals.

In one of his plays he impersonates an angel whom Buddha has sent to scatter flowers in the presence of an old sage worthy of great merit. For three quarters of an hour, without interruption, he holds his audience as he glides about assuming fanciful attitudes and swaying his gorgeous draperies. In another character he holds aloft an ornate riding whip of white horsehair, and spears of ancient theatrical design. And here again it is his girlish figure and the long lines of his heavy silk costume which accentuate the desired impression, so fully appreciated by the Chinese.

THEATRICAL

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Reactions of a Reader

A RECORD of detached impressions resulting from a reading of Stella Benson's "The Poor Man."

First, that Miss Benson has beaten the American on his own ground. A brief visit to his country has sufficed for the development of her uncanny, even shattering insight into the American and his make-up. She has spelled his language in a way illuminating to its familiar. A Fiji Islander could scarcely fail to pronounce it accurately. Guided by Miss Benson, she is sensationally brilliant in setting forth her picture of San Francisco's Bohemian quarter. Perhaps the reader does not entirely believe either in her characters or in her plot. Yet he at once recognizes that Edward, "the poor man," is extraordinarily well drawn; Edward of whom she writes that "everything that requires weakness was left to him."

Thirdly, that the first half of the book resembles nothing so much as an intellectual minstrel show, with Miss Benson an abnormally alert end-man, drawing from the others the most astonishing and extravagant retorts. Fourthly, that her descriptions of China are astounding—all color and texture of the Orient. This setting, too, gives the last finish to her characters. Emily, Tam, Stone, Edward himself. When the book is reluctantly foreclosed the reader knows no more than to expect of Miss Benson than he did before; only that, in "The Poor Man" she takes him by storm. She is invigorating, fascinating, wholly unaccountable.

Incredible, in this highly specialized world, that the majority of persons entering a bookshop have not the remotest notion what books they want. Incredible, yet indisputable. Even a woman buying a spool of silk knows the color she desires for some particular use, the color and the shade. Yet so many purchasers of books seek merely "something to read."

The youthful James T. Fields, it has recently been recalled, when first employed at Boston's Old Corner Bookstore, used to ask his fellows for forecasting the demand which would be made by each customer. Before he had so much as crossed the threshold, young Fields would have delivered his verdict. The gift is less mysterious than would appear. The bookseller must possess an extra sense. Customers soon fit themselves into recognized classes. It is an engaging pastime, with just enough divergence from type to add zest.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale was discussing the works of Thomas Hardy, while according to the praise which is unquestionably his due, Professor Phelps deplored his depths of pessimism. He confessed himself unable to persevere in his reading of "Jude the Obscure." "When we miss a train, as sometimes will happen," he said, "we continue to our work. But we do not imagine that the mishap is going to influence the entire course of our lives. In Hardy, you can't miss a train."

A friend has recently made the statement that no characters in modern fiction will live as have the characters of Dickens or Thackeray. But is this necessarily true? How can we be sure? Certainly Dickens' first readers did not realize that we today would be on as intimate terms with Mr. Micawber. It is a matter for time

to determine. It is easily credited that Babbalanza must survive many generations. Mr. de la Mare's "Miss M." may.

There has been much discussion of an illustration in a recent edition of "Moby Dick," because one of the characters stands boldly forth upon the deck, his feet neatly and practically attired in overalls. Were overalls invented, it is asked, when Melville published his book? That is to say, in 1852. The publishers stoutly maintain their accuracy. The public still argues.

Some of us are inclined to welcome the advent of another addition to the literature of the Main Street school, because there is always hope that each heralds the end of the affliction. Now comes "Being Respectable," by Grace Flaudrau, for which the publishers, Harcourt, Brace & Company, of New York, claim great distinction. They are hardly justified. In one way the book is less distressing than the so celebrated novels of Mr. Sinclair Lewis. Its characters have a shade more culture; they use a speech rather more intelligible to the majority of American readers, to say nothing of a more remote audience. Yet there is the same emptiness of outlook and lack of ideals, the same tuppenny happiness standard of morals, the same drabness of environment and activity. The characters are not interesting; there is little if any plot. What is the use? The mere fact that many Americans have had grandfathers who resembled Mr. Darius Carpenter, of Columbia, for the prosperity of which town he was in large measure responsible, is not reason enough for the book to have been written. Once again we have photograph, surface impressions. What is wanted is depth of vision.

The arrival of the latest novel by Miss Sackville-West, from the house of George H. Doran Company of New York, is indeed in the nature of a "Challenge." The aspect of the binding recalls a theory long upheld by the fastidious among us: that publishers who willfully or absent-mindedly drop into the midst of the critical reading public books of which the format is positively offensive, should be heavily fined. It is possible to imagine times and places in which it would be absolutely unsafe to remove the jacket of the volume in question. Its binding is of a positively villainous pea-green, stamped with an orange lettering. By the way, this novel was announced for publication in England in 1920, then strangely withdrawn, because the Sackville-West family fancied certain characters of the story were too easily identified with real persons. Even now the novel is not being issued in England.

THEATRICAL

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JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 48th St.
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. Fri. & Sat. 2:30

CORT THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:10
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
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APOLLO THEATRE, W. 43d St. Eves. 8:30
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BEN-AMI
in the Marvelous Musical
JOHANNES KRESLER

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30
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"THE FOOL" is a triumph. A success from the start. Wholesome and uplifting thought combined with popular entertainment without incongruity. The New York success will be duplicated here. EDWARD CROSBY—THE POST.

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"A Dazzling Spectacle."—Sun.
Staged by NED WATYURN

NEW SCHOOL LAWS
DRAFTED IN KANSASProposed Revision Would Provide
Standardization and
Equitable Support

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A revision of the Kansas school laws and the placing of the public school system on a really modern basis has been presented to the Kansas Legislature. It is the first complete revision that has been made since 1863. The school system was founded in the early days of the State and as the State grew the legislatures have placed patches on the system to improve it. The result has been that there are many conflicting, ambiguous and incomplete sections of the school laws.

Two years ago the Legislature decided that the school system needed revision and a committee of two members from each branch of the Legislature, two members named by the Governor from the teaching forces of the State and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction were authorized to revise the school laws.

The new system provides for a complete school outfit which can be made to fit any county in the State. For the purpose of providing school buildings the district organization is maintained. The district may decide what type of building it wants for the children. But from that point on every school in every city and every county is as nearly standardized as it is possible to make it. Each school must be equipped with standard desks, maps, and books. Each school must have at least eight months of school. The standards of the teaching have been raised and the grading is to be as nearly uniform as possible.

There will be no weak and no strong districts as the result of fortunate circumstances in the way of taxable property. The school funds are to be raised over the entire county and distributed to each district so that none will be cramped and none will have a surplus.

The many different sorts of high schools are to be rebuilt into two high school systems. One will be the city high schools, to which country chil-

dren may go if most convenient, and the other is the rural high school supported entirely by the rural sections. The rural high schools may be entirely separated from the grade schools if desired, or there may be a consolidated district for both high and grade schools.

CITY PLAN BOARD
MAY BE ABOLISHED

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Mayor Frank Crowell has threatened to abolish the city plan commission immediately. He says he will take this action to reduce the city's expenses, which have reached a high figure during his administration.

The commission is composed of many of the most prominent architects, landscape gardeners, and real estate men in Kansas City. George E. Kessler, nationally known for his work as a city planner, is its consultant.

ASSAULT CHARGED
TO GIN DISPENSER

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A man accused of giving to another a drink of intoxicating liquor, synthetic gin, has been arrested on the charge of assault under Article 20, Section 240, which reads:

"Anyone who administers to or causes to be administered to or taken by another, poison or any other destructive or noxious thing so as to endanger life of such other is guilty of assault in the first degree."

CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Plans formulated by E. Haldebrand-Jullius of Girard, Kan., to establish a correspondence university there have attracted wide interest in this section. Mr. Haldebrand-Jullius has published 25,000,000 volumes of a pocket series of literary classics that retail at 10 cents a volume. He prints a weekly with a 500,000 circulation and a monthly with 100,000 subscribers.

Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 14
Two shining lights of the Senate irreconcilable group will arrive in Europe at almost the same moment next month—Hiram W. Johnson, of California, and George H. Moses, of New Hampshire. Mr. Moses sails on March 7 and Mr. Johnson embarks three days later. They have an engagement to meet in England, which is understood to be Mr. Johnson's principal destination. As a tenderfoot in Europe, the Californian is expected to have his New Hampshire colleague map out a tour for him. Mr. Moses confesses that the immediate purpose of his trip to the Old World is to accept an invitation from a racing friend to witness the Liverpool principal classic, the Grand National, but after that he will make an extended journey across the Continent, going as far afield as his old diplomatic stamping-ground at Athens, and thence to Constantinople.

Hiram Johnson has never been out of the United States. His political friends warmly approve of his intention to see a bit of the world and are convinced it will do him good. During Senate debates on international affairs, colleagues who have first-hand knowledge of foreign conditions say Mr. Johnson often has deplored his own ignorance of them and confessed it was a handicap. It is not known whether the Californian has accepted speaking invitations in Europe.

Herbert Hoover's "American Individualism" sets forth that all but two of the men who forger twice a week at the Cabinet table—the President, the Vice-President and the 10 heads of executive departments—were boys who had to earn their livings while still in their teens. The exceptions, it is understood, are Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Harding, Mr. Coolidge, and most members of the Cabinet grew up on modest farms. Hoover's father was a village blacksmith in Iowa.

Washington and the other American towns and cities that have to deal with the problem of reckless motoring, might with profit make the acquaintance of Col. G. T. Denison of Toronto, Ont. Colonel Denison for many years has functioned actively as Chief Police Magistrate of his native city. Whether a man is hailed before his court for mere speeding or for running into pedestrians, Mr. Denison's unfailing habit is to inflict a jail sentence. He errs on the side

of severity. Mr. Denison is a former cavalryman, which may explain his antipathy to automobilists. As long ago as 1877 he won the Russian Emperor Alexander II's international prize for the best essay on the history of cavalry.

There is one diplomatic representative accredited to the United States who outstrips even Ambassador Jusserand's 20 years of continuous service in Washington. That is the Viscount d'Almeida, Minister of Portugal, who has been stationed in this country since May 1, 1902, a little less than a year longer than his French colleague. The provisions of the diplomatic code permit only an Ambassador to be dean of a corps, otherwise Viscount d'Almeida's longer service would entitle him to that rank in Washington. The Portuguese envoy is a diplomatist of the old school and, though an aristocrat, survives the establishment of a republic at Lisbon. His graceful speech at the opening of the Washington Armament Conference, though the shortest of all, was voted by many the oratorical gem of that occasion.

If Senator William M. Calder of New York realizes a reported aspiration to enter the House after leaving the Senate, he will be emulating the example of Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, and also of William E. Mason of Illinois. There have been some, but not many, earlier examples of men who have not scorned service in the lower branch of Congress after adorning the Senate for a term or two.

GERMANS GRATEFUL FOR RESCUE
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 26—Last September a Hamburg-America Line steamship, the Hammonia, was sunk off the coast of Spain, and Captain Day and the officers and men of the Kinfauns Castle effected the rescue of 965 passengers and crew under circumstances of great difficulty. A pleasant sequel is the receipt by Captain Day and his men of gifts from the Hamburg-America Line to express "their high admiration of the courageous qualities displayed by all the British seamen who were on the scene of action when the Hammonia sank."

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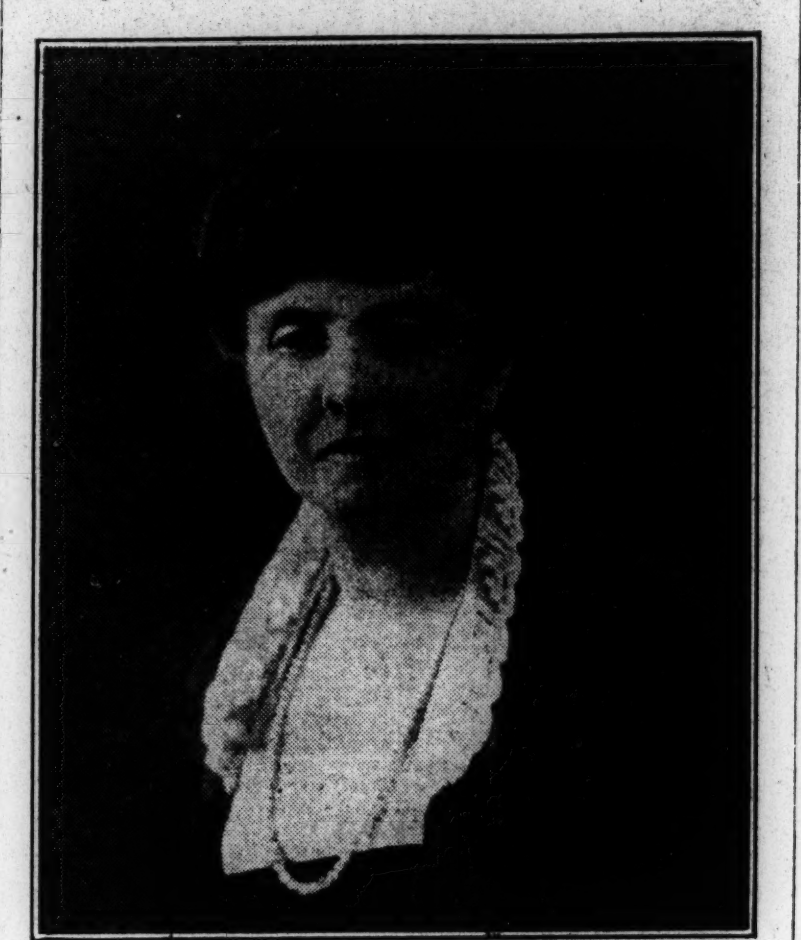
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Police Chief Asks International
Body Linking All Women PoliceMrs. Van Winkle Lauds the Good Work Accomplished
by Policewomen in Many Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 23—Mrs. Mina van Winkle, head of the Women's Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., believes that the movement to establish women police will be greatly strengthened if policewomen become linked together in an international body in all the different countries. She has already sent out questionnaires to every coun-



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, Washington

Mrs. Van Winkle
Head of Women's Bureau of Washington Police Department Advocates
International Co-operation of Women Police

try which has policewomen in its employ, and is now following up her inquiries by a visit in person.

Beginning with the British Isles, she visited Scotland and Ireland, and then came to London for a few days, prior to a more extended tour in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland and Italy.

"My one regret," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is that I shall not have time to include Scandinavia in my travels, because in these countries, especially in Denmark, women police are much in evidence. I do not expect to find many traces of the movement in France or Italy, but Germany has had women police since 1903, and in Vienna, the head of the Austrian policewomen is a noblewoman, Baroness Ringhofer. Holland has also shown herself very progressive in the movement for establishing women police."

"When in Ireland I was particularly struck with the good work carried out by policewomen, like American policewomen, wear plain clothes. There are 10 policewomen in Dublin, and the commissioner of police in that city is very proud of having established them there, especially in a country where everything is now under military rule and even the men police have been replaced by soldiers. I was just as favorably impressed with the Scottish women police, especially in Glasgow, where 10 policewomen are on duty, doing excellent work. All the chief constables whom I met in Scotland and Ireland indorsed the work of the women police in their own particular way."

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Spring Handbag Styles
They Cost Less by Comparison
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Three Piece Suits
For Spring
The Suit sketched is typical of the spring trend; with navy blue and white stripes; the blouse is of beige Canton crepe.
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Other 3-piece Spring Suits, \$95 up.
An extensive line of Sport Suits, including camel's hair, \$50 up.

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woodland country were denuded for contributions to the timber requirements of the Nation.

That extensive cutting down is now being steadily made good. About 500 acres have been dealt with each year, and with about 1500 young trees to each acre it is estimated that in four years about 2,000,000 trees have been planted. A further scheme for planting another 2000 acres is about to be undertaken involving the planting of a further 3,000,000 young trees in the neighborhood of Dunkeld.

NEW ORGANIZATION
TO AID NEAR EASTChildren Will Be Trained to
Work for Industrial
Betterment

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Philanthropy as a solvent of the troubles of the Near East will be tried by a group drawn from Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, Australia, Switzerland and the United States. The nearest of the organization that has been formed is the International Near East Association, and its object is to foster an industrial and economic solution of the Near East problem. Henry J. Allen, formerly Governor of Kansas, is among the Americans interested in the work, and his part in it has attracted the attention of people in Missouri, Kansas, and other states.

Laird Archer of Wichita, Kan., has returned from a year's tour of the Near East as an observer. He was associated with Mr. Allen 12 years in Wichita.

"The work of the association is aimed mainly at help for the children," Mr. Archer said. "It will aim to train the parentless child and make him self-supporting. It will teach him industry, try to rid him of race hatred, and instill in him western ideas of business and ethics. He will be taught co-operation and the nobility of forgiveness."

The basic object of the teaching will be industrial betterment, Mr. Archer said. In return for his training, a child will be required to devote his life to the Near East.

PRESIDENT INDORSES
STATUE CAMPAIGN

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The coming drive in the Patriots and Pioneers' Statue campaign received impetus recently in a letter from President Harding, commending the work of the memorial foundation in erecting this year a \$50,000 statue to George Washington. President Harding said:

"I am impressed that the Patriots and Pioneers' Memorial Foundation, with its program of erecting a statue each year in Kansas City, is undertaking a work both of civic beautification and patriotism that is deserving of all support and encouragement. I hope all your anticipations for its continued success may be realized."

SWEDISH NATIONAL DEBT RISES
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—A report from the director of the national debt department states that the funded Swedish national debt at the end of 1922 was about 1,500,000,000 kroner, which means an increase of about 31,000,000 kroner in the course of last year. The floating debt has, during the same period, increased by 9,000,000 kroner.

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From 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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shams, in street, afternoon and
sports styles.

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BRITISH TAXPAYERS HOPE
FOR REDUCTION IN TAXATIONBudget Figures Will Probably Disappoint Many When
Published—Surplus of Revenue Over Expenditure

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 13—This is the season when the big government departments are all busy with their estimates of expenditure for incorporation in the new budget. It is at this time of the year, therefore, that the British taxpayers' fancy turns hopefully to thoughts of reduced taxation, and seldom before has there been such an outburst of hope as there is this year. How far the Chancellor of the Exchequer will justify the hopes that are being placed in him, yet remains to be seen, but it may safely be said that a good many people are doomed to disappointment when the budget figures are published.

A Surplus of Revenue
It is true that there is likely to be a surplus of revenue over expenditure on the figures for this year—the surplus on Jan. 13 amounted to about £30,000,000, and this figure is expected to increase rather than diminish. It is also true that the expenditure for next year is likely to be considerably less than in the year which comes to an end in April. On the other hand, the revenue is also likely to show a heavy falling off, if only from the fact that the three years' average under which income tax assessments are now made will have begun to show signs of feeling the effects of the trade slump.

The abolition of the corporation tax has been demanded by the business community ever since the tax was first introduced a few years ago, and the Associated British Chambers of Commerce at its meeting on Jan. 17 passed a resolution calling upon the Government to do away with the tax on the ground that it prevented the free flow of capital into commerce and industry.

Demand for Reduction on Beer
Of the demand for reduction in the beer duty, it is not necessary to say more than that most brewing companies made an excellent profit in 1922 in spite of the 50 per cent decrease in the consumption of beer which has taken place during the last few years. There is, however, a strong agitation in favor of a reduction of this tax. There is also a widespread demand for a revision of the postal rates, and at one time there seemed considerable prospects that the old penny postage for letters would be restored, but the annual "census" of letters taken last November has reduced the prospect to a minimum. It is indeed more than likely that the reduction from 2d. to 1½d. will be found to have resulted in a loss, in which case a further reduction would of course be out of the question.

Taking everything into consideration, therefore, the chances of the next budget giving much relief to the British taxpayer are not very favorable, but the same was said last year when the reduction of 1s. in the pound in the income tax came as a surprise.

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"Most People Have a Hobby"
Cure is to assist your furnace or heating plant to perform efficiently and in so doing render you complete satisfaction. Our oils are of superior quality, our service is of the best.

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minimum of weight...
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"Mother nature" equipped the camel with long, shaggy hair on account of the hot days on the desert and the extremely cold nights. This is the secret of these wraps—comfortable in any weather. New spring models show the natural tan of the camel's coloring. Some of the smartest have a faint plaid. All are beautifully lined either in silk or crepe.

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RACE NEAR CLOSE

Johann and Steinbugler Play
Tonight—Winner of Thurs-
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LINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP
STANDING

Dr. R. M. Roscoe	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
J. P. Beardsley	1	1	32	750
J. P. Matthews	1	1	32	750
C. J. Steinbugler	1	1	32	750
J. R. Johann	1	1	32	750
S. M. Brussell	1	1	32	750

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The match this evening in the United States Class B Amateur 152 ballline billiard championship tournament of the Amateur Billiard Players' Association, now being played at the New York Amateur Billiard Club, will be between J. R. Johann and C. J. Steinbugler. Both men are out of the race for first place but the outcome of the match may have a bearing on third place, the winner of which will be tied with the loser of tomorrow evening's game.

A play-off for the title was rendered necessary yesterday as the result of the victory of C. P. Matthews of Brooklyn, over Johann, by the score of 200 to 106 in 35 innings. Dr. R. M. Roscoe of Baltimore is certain to be one of the contestants for the play-off, and the other participants will be either Matthews or J. R. Beardsley of Boston. This will be determined on Thursday evening, when they meet in the final game of the regular schedule of play.

There was considerable discussion over the default of S. M. Brussell, some holding that the two games he had competed in should not be counted, but an examination of the rules, it was stated, showed that where two games had been played, the games stood and the others were noted as won by default.

Mathews was decidedly superior in his play yesterday to his antagonist, who had great difficulty in controlling the balls in his attempts at position play. They ran along evenly until the tenth inning, the score at that point being Johann 30, Matthews 30; but two runs by Matthews of 22 and 19 gave him the lead, and he increased this until the finish, leading by more than 100 in the later innings. He was inclined to be easy in his play for the last part of the game, and required 14 innings for the last 33 points, while Johann was making 41 in the same period. The match by points:

J. R. Johann—13 7 15 3 0 0 4 5 1 5
C. J. Steinbugler—1 3 7 15 3 0 0 4 5 1 5
J. P. Matthews—1 3 7 15 3 0 0 4 5 1 5
S. M. Brussell—1 3 7 15 3 0 0 4 5 1 5
High Run—15.

Rules Posted for
Miami-Havana Race

G. A. Wood Is Among Entrants
for Big Power Boat Contest

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 14.—Conditions for the express cruiser race from Miami to Havana, to be held March 3, have been announced by C. F. Chapman, secretary of the American Power Boat Association. Prizes totaling \$10,000 for the race have been offered by the Comision Nacional Pura el Fomento del Turismo de Havana.

The Miami-Havana race will be followed by the Havana-Key West express-cruiser race, March 6, and the Key West-to-Miami race March 7. Runabout cruiser races on the Biscayne Bay course will be held March 9 and 10.

The following rules for the Miami-Havana race have been announced by Mr. Chapman:

First—This race is for motor boats of express cruiser type and there shall be not less than four contestants.

Second—It is required that the owner of each boat shall be on board during the race.

Third—The maximum time allowed is 12 hours.

Fourth—The boats which take part in this race must also take part in the 75-mile race in front of the Havana City Littoral on the day following the Miami-Havana race, for which three trophies will be offered.

Fifth—The prizes donated by La Comision Nacional del Fomento del Turismo will be as follows: First place, \$5000; second place, \$2000; third place, \$1000. In addition, three trophies will be donated by members of the Havana Yacht Club.

Sixth—The race is open, not only to officially organized yacht clubs, but also to private parties who, in the judgment of the commission, are entitled to compete as amateurs.

This race will be managed jointly by the race committee of the Havana Yacht Club, Havana, Cuba, Señor R. Posso, chairman, and by the Miami Beach Yacht Club, Carl G. Fisher, chairman, American Power Boat Association rules.

G. A. Wood of Chicago has entered Gar, Jr., II in the \$10,000 Miami-Havana race.

BASEBALL CLUBS TO
DISCUSS SPRING TOUR

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Representatives of the Chicago American League and the New York National League baseball clubs will confer in New York Saturday regarding the spring exhibition tour of the two clubs, it was announced today. Harry Grainger, secretary, and Louis Comiskey, treasurer of the Chicago club, will leave here Friday and meet J. J. Tierney, secretary of the Giants, in New York Saturday. Most of the preliminary work in arranging the schedule of exhibition games was left to the Chicago club.

It is unlikely that the Chicago representatives will attempt to reopen the proposed deal with the New York Yankees, in which E. T. Collins, star second baseman of the White Sox, would become a member of the league champions, it was said here.

SUNDAY SPORTS BARRED
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 14.—(Special)—Playing of golf, tennis, basketball and fishing on Sunday are prohibited in Arkansas under a bill passed by the Arkansas House of Representatives, one of the first of a series of Sunday blue laws. The House tabled a bill permitting Sunday baseball in one of the counties of the state, after the bill had passed the Senate.

HARVARD TO MEET
QUEEN'S SEXTET

Crimson Enters Under Handicap
With Beals and Hill Out

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME
HARVARD QUEEN'S
Larocque, rw. Brown
Gould, rw. Boucher
Larocque, rw. Brown
Gould, rw. Boucher
Owen, rd. Smith
Bigelow, g. McDonald
Bigelow, g. McDonald

It is not new for the Harvard University hockey team to face Queen's University of Canada on the ice, for they have met on three other occasions; but it is new for the Crimson to face such a strong aggregation of players under such a handicap as it will bear tonight, when the face-off at the Arena takes place.

Two of the local college first-string players will not be in the lineup. The Crimson forward line has not been any too strong this season, but was improving rapidly, and this handicap will be hard to overcome. E. M. Beals '25, center, and P. S. Hill '24, right wing, are the two men unable to compete tonight, and their places will be taken by G. C. Guild '23 for Beals and Joseph Larocque Jr. '23 for Hill.

The strong Crimson defense remains intact, with either J. G. Flint '23 or Chandler Bigelow '25 in goal, and Capt. George Owen Jr. '23, right defense, and W. E. Crosby Jr. '24, left defense. This defense will be hard to penetrate. Should Captain Owen or Crosby be moved up into the forward line at any time to strengthen that defense, the defense will be weakened considerably.

Captain Owen has played well during the season both at forward and defense, but tonight it is expected that he will have more work to take care of than on any of the other occasions due to the absence of the regulars in the front line of attack.

Queen's University has defeated the Crimson in two of the three meetings and following a day's rest is looking forward to gathering in another victory. The Canadians are well fortified with defense, but have a weak forward line which was outskated and outgamed Monday. Like the University of Toronto, the Queen's men are large and heavy.

WINNING AIREDALE
OF 1922 DEFEATED

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Upsets again featured the judging yesterday at the annual exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden, the most startling being the defeat in his class of Boxwood Barken-tine, Airedale, and champion of all breeds a year ago.

Having slumped from the perfect in body coat, the king was dethroned by Briarcliff Authority, nut brown, from the Briarcliff kennels of Youngstown, O. The award was made by W. S. Glynn, English Airedale authority.

Bilmer Holiday, of the Bilmer kennels, Englewood, N. J., won first place among American brood females. There was some disapproval among the spectators of the award of first place among the St. Bernards to the Herculean kennels' St. Dominic Pearl over Champion Sultan, owned by N. Pirrotton of Winnipeg, Can.

Immigration laws yesterday held up the arrival of Peter Umlauf, an expert on Doberman Pinschers, who was called from Berlin to judge dogs of this breed which is prominent in the exhibition. His overdue ship arrived this morning, but far into the afternoon he had not appeared, and the program was being shifted hourly.

Finally officials at Ellis Island notified the show authorities that Herr Umlauf was being detained at the immigration station as an alien. William Rauch, chairman of the show committee, hustled around and obtained the expert's temporary release on \$5000 bond.

First—This race is for motor boats of express cruiser type and there shall be not less than four contestants.

Second—It is required that the owner of each boat shall be on board during the race.

Third—The maximum time allowed is 12 hours.

Fourth—The boats which take part in this race must also take part in the 75-mile race in front of the Havana City Littoral on the day following the Miami-Havana race, for which three trophies will be offered.

Fifth—The prizes donated by La Comision Nacional del Fomento del Turismo will be as follows: First place, \$5000; second place, \$2000; third place, \$1000. In addition, three trophies will be donated by members of the Havana Yacht Club.

Sixth—The race is open, not only to officially organized yacht clubs, but also to private parties who, in the judgment of the commission, are entitled to compete as amateurs.

This race will be managed jointly by the race committee of the Havana Yacht Club, Havana, Cuba, Señor R. Posso, chairman, and by the Miami Beach Yacht Club, Carl G. Fisher, chairman, American Power Boat Association rules.

G. A. Wood of Chicago has entered Gar, Jr., II in the \$10,000 Miami-Havana race.

BASEBALL CLUBS TO
DISCUSS SPRING TOUR

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Representatives of the Chicago American League and the New York National League baseball clubs will confer in New York Saturday regarding the spring exhibition tour of the two clubs, it was announced today. Harry Grainger, secretary, and Louis Comiskey, treasurer of the Chicago club, will leave here Friday and meet J. J. Tierney, secretary of the Giants, in New York Saturday. Most of the preliminary work in arranging the schedule of exhibition games was left to the Chicago club.

It is unlikely that the Chicago representatives will attempt to reopen the proposed deal with the New York Yankees, in which E. T. Collins, star second baseman of the White Sox, would become a member of the league champions, it was said here.

SUNDAY SPORTS BARRED
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 14.—(Special)—Playing of golf, tennis, basketball and fishing on Sunday are prohibited in Arkansas under a bill passed by the Arkansas House of Representatives, one of the first of a series of Sunday blue laws. The House tabled a bill permitting Sunday baseball in one of the counties of the state, after the bill had passed the Senate.

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CHICAGO CLUBS
RENEW RIVALRY

I. A. C. and C. A. A. Enter
Strong Teams in Buffalo Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Two Chicago athletic organizations are to renew a keen rivalry of years' standing at the championship indoor track and field games of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to be held at Buffalo Saturday. S. H. Darwent of the Chicago Athletic Association announces he will send 11 athletes against 10 listed by J. W. Behr of the Illinois Athletic Club.

While the latter club is actually sending 11, one must compete unattached. This is A. R. Pope, formerly of Portland, Ore., who recently joined the Tri-Color Club. He is national champion in the discus throw, but will put the shot at Buffalo.

The Cherry Circle Club will make a strong bid for honors in the jumping events and especially is massing its forces to capture the 1½-mile mile relay race. For the latter race Coach Darwent has listed as possibilities H. G. Irons, P. M. Spink, A. W. Brickman, J. D. Strickland, W. Eby, R. H. Wharton and A. A. Shards. Each team will be able to set a quartet selected from the following: Harold Jones, A. W. Dowling, Samuel Rosen, R. B. Watson and J. W. Ray. The Chicago speeders of the mile will be the last two, Watson and Ray.

Some close competition is looked for between the two teams in the jumping events. Two former team mates with the University of Illinois, D. V. Alberts of the C. A. A. and H. G. Osborne of the I. A. C. will be antagonists in the running and standing high jumps and the standing broad jump. Both have set intercollegiate conference and national amateur jumping records. Alberts will be strongly reinforced by T. T. Hoskins and his brother J. C. Hoskins in the standing jumps. The former holds the world record in the standing hop-step-and-jump. Osborne is to be supported by capable team mates in H. G. Goeltz, C. E. Jacquot, and Herman Evans. The latter is a specialist in the standing broad jump.

H. S. Wallace of the C. A. A. is to be opposed in the 80-yard high hurdles by K. W. Anderson of the I. A. C. These two are former rivals in the "Big Ten," the former having competed for Illinois and the latter for Minnesota.

In the runs from 300 to 1000 yards the C. A. A. is to enter any of the men listed for the relay, except Wharton and Shards, who will specialize in the two-mile. Wharton is a former "Big Ten" champion in the distance run. Wharton and Shards will have capable opposition from Watson and Ray, of the I. A. C.

HADDOK ASSIGNS
HOCKEY REFEREES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 14.—In line with his recently announced policy to assign personally referees for contests in the United States Amateur Hockey League, Pres. W. S. Haddock, before leaving for the west last night, announced that following schedule of assignments:

Feb. 14.—Boston Hockey Club at Canadian Club, Brown; 15.—Pittsburgh at Eveleth, McGrath and Jacob; Cleveland at Milwaukee, Munro and Mitchell; 17.—Cleveland at Milwaukee, Munro and Mitchell; 18.—Boston Athletic Association at St. Nicholas, Brown; Canadian Club at Victoria, Wiggitt; 19.—Pittsburgh at Duluth, McGrath and Jacob; Cleveland at St. Paul, Munro and Mitchell; Canadian Club at New Haven, Brown; 21.—Victorias at St. Nicholas, Brown; 22.—Canadian Club at B. A. A. Wiggitt; St. Nicholas at Boston Hockey Club, Wiggitt; 23.—Duluth at Eveleth, Munro and Jacob; 25.—Boston Hockey Club and B. A. A. at Boston, Wiggitt.

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Golf Association
Names Committees

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The United States Golf Association has announced the names of the men who will compose the 14 committees which will look after the affairs of the association for 1923. R. A. Gardner, former Yale varsity track captain and twice amateur golf champion of the United States, is named as chairman of the championship and the selection of the courses committees; while H. F. Whitney, ex-president of the association, heads the rules of golf and the international matches and relations committees. The committees follow:

Rules of Golf Committee—H. F. Whitney, chairman, New York City; J. P. Burke, F. S. Douglas, R. A. Gardner, C. Lee, C. O. Prell, W. D. Vanderpool, G. H. Walker, C. S. Wheeler, M. L. Crosby, and J. F. Eyer.

Championship Committee—R. A. Gardner, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Moore, T. B. Paine, W. D. Vanderpool and H. H. Wilder.

Membership and Reinstatement Committee—Cornelius S. Lee, chairman, New York City; R. A. Gardner, E. S. Moore, T. B. Paine, W. D. Vanderpool and H. H. Wilder.

Amateur Status and Conduct Committee—C. S. Lee, chairman; R. A. Gardner, T. B. Paine, W. D. Vanderpool and H. H. Wilder.

Committee on Sectional Affairs—T. B. Paine, chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; F. S. Douglas, Herbert Jacques, R. D. Lapham, J. R. Lemaitre and C. O. Prell.

Eligibility List Committee—J. D. Standish, chairman, Detroit, Mich.; R. A. Gardner, T. B. Paine, W. D. Vanderpool and H. H. Wilder.

Green Section Committee—A. D. Wilson, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lyman Carrier, Dr. W. S. Harban, E. J. Marshall, Dr. R. A. Oakley, C. V. Piper and W. D. Vanderpool.

International Matches and Relations Committee—Walker Childs, Jr., chairman, New York City; R. A. Gardner, C. S. Lee, Paul Moore, J. C. O'Brien, J. W. W. Gardner, R. E. Knepper, J. R. Lemaitre and C. O. Prell.

Intercollegiate Committee—J. C. Ward, chairman, Williams College, Mass.; J. W. Sweetser, R. T. Jones Jr., R. E. Knepper, J. R. Lemaitre and C. O. Prell.

Public and Municipal Golf Courses Committee—D. Standish Jr., chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lyman Carrier, Dr. W. S. Harban, E. J. Marshall, Dr. R. A. Oakley, C. V. Piper and W. D. Vanderpool.

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MOST FACTORS IN WOOL MARKET ARE OF BULLISH KIND

Some Growers Think Prices at Peak but Demand Heavy and No Slump Indicated

The attention of the wool trade is being focussed more and more on the new domestic clip, although dealers are to a greater or lesser degree hailing between two opinions with reference to the advisability of holding or contracting the new wools on the sheep's back on the basis of the high level of values now obtaining.

Wool growers as a whole have had a fairly successful year; in fact, the appreciation in wool, they frankly say, has saved them from considerable loss. Many still have heavy debts hanging over their heads and will need, in some instances, two or three good seasons to put them back firmly on their feet. Last year they were able to pay all of their current expenses, including interest on borrowed money and have reduced the principal of their mortgages. With western banks fairly liquid, the wool growers are feeling rather independent, and knowing the scarcity of wool, they are asking the extreme amount they think it possible to get for this year's clips.

Some Think Prices at Peak

There are those who declare it to be their firm belief that the wool market is about as high as it is likely to go for a long time, with the likelihood rather strong that values may depreciate. This last assumption is based in part on the slower condition of the market during the last week or two at the eastern seaboard, and upon the further belief that the mills have comfortable supplies in anticipation of the heavyweight season. It is interesting to note that the mills, whatever their gross stocks may be, are always insistent upon prompt shipment of nearly all the purchases they make currently.

There has been some business done in contracting the new clip in Utah on the basis of about 45¢ per lb. for good half-blood and three-eighths clips which may contain also a slight percentage of quarter-blood. This price is figured as equivalent to about \$1.25 clean basis, landed Boston. Some buying is reported for fine and fine medium wool in Nevada and California at about 42¢ per lb., which is figured at about \$1.30, clean basis, landed Boston, for only fairly good topmaking wools. Some other scattering lots have been taken elsewhere, but no large quantity has been contracted as yet.

Goods Market Looking Upward

The goods market is sound and some of the mills which have sold their goods have not yet covered in raw materials against their contract requirements. For this reason not a few of the dealers look for a very strong and even a rising market. The manufacturers who have opened their goods, are all reported to be doing well and even at the present price of wool are expected to dig a profit out of this year's business. The top-makers and yarn spinners at the moment are not receiving any very large demand.

The foreign market situation does not encourage the belief that the wool market is likely to go lower in the near future. London closed on Friday last with prices very firm as compared with the closing rates in the previous sale in December. The values of fine and medium-slip wools were up 7½ per cent, while the prices ruling on low crossbreds were up about 10 per cent from the closing rates of the preceding series in Coleman Street.

The tone of the market during the closing week in London was noticeably stronger and American buyers were in the market more keenly both for fine wools and for low crossbreds as well as for the finer crossbreds. Americans bought 15,000 bales at the series, which is the most they have bought at a London auction series for some time, while the Continent took 55,000 bales and Belgium English trade 97,000 bales. Belgium was a slow buyer at the sale.

Foreign Demand Strong

The foreign primary markets are all exceedingly firm and the tendency, if anything, is steadily upward. Supplies of good wool in some of the Australian markets will practically be exhausted by the end of this month. Sydney and Melbourne opened on Monday with prices ruling very strong. Best warp 64-70s combing wools cost \$1.25 to \$1.27, clean basis, landed Boston, while best combing pieces were costing \$1.10 or a little better, in bond. The Cape market still is relatively high and the South African markets are all well sold up and very independent on counter offers.

In the local market the interest has been chiefly in extremes in grade, good South American lustrous furs being in fairly good request at 24¢ to 25¢ in the grease, in bond, while choice 70s combing wools have likewise been in especial demand at about \$1.25, clean basis, for the best wools in bond. Medium fleeces and slipped wools have been in request, although at no particular change in prices.

In fact the entire market has shown little change in the prices which have been current during the last ten days. Substitutes have been in good request and large quantities of mohair rolls of medium to low grades have been in

demand at 35¢ to 55¢. Pulled wools have been fairly well sold ahead for the balance of the season and at very strong prices. Scoured wools are very firm.

HAYES WHEEL CO. PURCHASES THE IMPERIAL CONCERN

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—The Hayes Wheel Company has purchased the Imperial Wheel Company, which has been making at Flint, Mich., about 1500 sets or 6000 wheels a day. Hayes shipped 140,000 sets in January and now has a capacity of 150,000 a month. It earned approximately \$1,300,000, or above \$6 a share last year, and has a book value of more than \$20 a share. In 1921 after all charges, but before federal taxes, Hayes earned \$528,102, or \$2.64 a share on present \$2,000,000 capital. The capital previous to declaration of 22 per cent stock dividends last year was \$1,663,320.

The feature of the Hayes 1922 financial achievements was that on sales of only \$2,000,000 more in 1922 than in 1921 earnings more than doubled. Sales in 1921 were \$1,150,000, on which the company earned \$528,102, compared with earnings of \$1,300,000 on sales of \$13,500,000 in 1922. Thus on an increase of 17 per cent in sales the company scored an increase of 147 per cent in profits. Unit wheel production in 1922 was 4,500,000, compared with 2,288,000 in 1921, or an increase of 98 per cent.

Hayes Wheel stock is selling on the New York Curb around 39. Its price ranged from a low of 23 to a high of 41.

SAN FRANCISCO'S GAIN IN CLEARINGS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—San Francisco has jumped to fifth place in bank clearings among the leading commercial cities of the United States, surpassing both Pittsburgh and Kansas City, according to the Department of Research and Information of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce which has completed a study of bank clearings reported by the chief cities.

San Francisco bank clearings last year passed the \$7,000,000 mark, increasing 9.7 per cent over the previous year. The first nine cities rank as follows: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Detroit and Los Angeles.

PITTSBURGH RAILWAY CO. REORGANIZATION PLAN PROGRESSING

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—Pittsburgh Railway Company entered into agreement with Allegheny County commissioners by which the latter agree to accept \$350,000, payable over an 18-year period, without interest, in settlement of all claims, thus removing another stumbling block from the reorganization plan.

President Thompson of the company said that \$5,000,000 new capital which was to be provided by the Philadelphia Company is now in the bank ready for use, and that about \$3,000,000 of this will be used for new cars.

MCCRORY STORES STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—McCrory Stores declared a 10 per cent stock dividend on common stock, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 20.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent in cash, instead of stock as heretofore, has been declared, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 20.

It is stated that it is not their intention to change the policy of paying regular quarterly dividends in stock for the balance of the year.

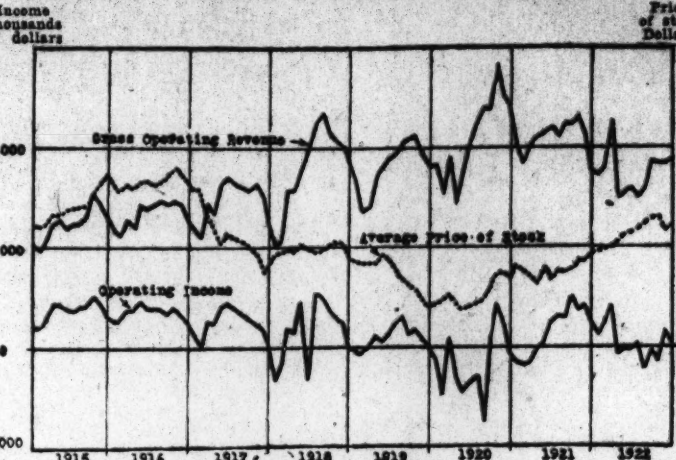
JAPANESE BUY APPARATUS

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese Electric Light Company has placed an order with the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company for 50,000 kilowatt turbo-generating plant. This is the first time a Japanese company has ordered a plant elsewhere than from America.

EXCHANGE HOURS EXTENDED

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Both the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges will try the experiment, beginning Wednesday, of remaining open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., instead of closing between 12:30 and 2 p. m.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S OPERATING RESULTS



The approach of the time when Lehigh Valley must rid itself of its coal properties adds interest to the company's showing from its carrier operations during recent years.

As will be perceived from the above chart, the company was able to maintain net operating income at a fairly good level prior to the latter months of 1917. Since that time the vicissitudes common to all the roads, and during 1922 the coal strike and the railroad shompen's strike have reduced net to exceedingly small proportions.

The higher price of the stock since 1921 may be largely accounted for by the anticipated profits to be obtained from the distribution of the company's coal holdings.

BALDWIN EARNS \$19 A SHARE ON COMMON IN 1922

Net Profits Larger Than 1921 Though Sales Are Nearly \$17,000,000 Less

Despite a year in which its sales were 34 per cent less than in 1921, the Baldwin Locomotive Works made a most excellent net showing in the 12 months of 1922. Net profits for the calendar period after all charges and taxes, including a deferred profit reserve of \$655,995, were \$5,206,519, equal after preferred dividends to \$19.03 a share on the \$20,000,000 common stock, compared with a net profit in the preceding year of \$5,044,098 or \$18.22 a share on the common. Gross sales were about \$16,550,000 less than in 1921.

The chief items in the income statement compare as follows:

	1922	1921
Gross sales	\$13,087,258	\$19,945,606
Cost of sales	31,092,897	41,832,812
Operating profit	1,994,361	5,112,794
Other income	6,078,574	2,512,763
Total income	8,072,935	10,625,557
Total expenses, etc.	1,307,421	1,688,184
Deprec. reserve	600,000	1,000,000
Inc. tax reserve	300,000	800,000
Deferred profit res.	625,995	1,171,177
Net cash profit	5,206,519	5,044,098
Dividends	2,800,000	2,800,000
Surplus	2,406,519	2,244,098

The company's balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last showed total assets and liabilities of \$7,875,550, compared with \$8,193,020 in 1921. On that date current assets amounted to \$5,154,050, contrasted with current liabilities of \$12,964,818.

The latter included \$6,370,582 in accounts payable and \$5,000,000 in bills payable, while assets included \$2,216,677 in cash, \$10,855,176 in inventories and approximately \$17,500,000 in receivables. The balance of current assets consisted chiefly of foreign government bonds and notes.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Standard Steel Works Company showed current assets of \$55,296,439 against current liabilities of \$15,783,905. Assets included \$2,392,831 in cash, \$13,503,946 in inventories, approximately \$19,100,000 in receivables and \$20,010,108 in bonds and notes.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask	Fifth Ave.	Bid	Ask
America	222	228	First Nat.	1195	1210
Am. Exch.	290	294	Garfield N.	253	258
Battery	135	142	Gotham	185	195
Bowling	460	465	Greenwich	280	270
Bryant	155	165	Harriman	350	370
B'way Cent.	125	135	Hanover	680	700
Brook Boro	125	130	Imp. & Trad.	635	655
Brook Nat.	150	155	Manhattan	147	152
Butch & D.	120	140	Mech. & M.	405	410
Can. Merc.	210	215	Mutual	300	310
Chase	245	255	Nat. Amer.	135	145
Chem. & P.	254	259	New Neth.	130	135
Ches. Ex.	90	100	Pacific	300	310
City	332	338	Public	300	310
Coal & Iron	214	224	Seaboard	350	370
Colonial	250	255	State	435	455
Columbia	225	235	Union	345	355
Com.wealth	297	300	Wash. St.	250	260
Continental	185	190	Yorkville	800	810
Corn. Exch.	425	430			
Cosmopolit'n	95	100			
East River	175	180			

ARMOUR CONTROL NOW IN HANDS OF A COMMITTEE

Purchase of Morris & Co. Called "Practically an Established Fact"—Meeting Feb. 20

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Control of Armour & Co., Chicago packers, has passed from J. Ogden Armour, chairman of the board and holder of approximately 50 per cent of the common stock, to a committee of three Chicago and New York bankers, according to a news story published today by the Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Fifty-one per cent of the common stock of Armour & Co. of Illinois, the parent organization, has been trusted for a period of five years with the three bankers, the voting trustees, said the newspaper, who are: Arthur Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago; Samuel M. Roberts, chairman of the committee, a former treasurer of Armour & Co., now president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York; and Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank of New York.

Formal announcement of the development will be made after the annual meeting of the stockholders, postponed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 20, the news story said, and it is expected announcement of the absorption of Morris & Co. will be made at that time.

Mr. Armour will remain as chairman of the board of directors, said the Herald and Examiner, and in addition probably will be selected as chairman of an executive committee to be formed.

Armour & Co. recently was recapitalized. Armour & Co. of Delaware, being formed as a subsidiary of the Illinois corporation and \$110,000,000 in bonds and preferred stock being offered for sale.

Regarding the purchase of Morris & Co., the newspaper said it is "practically an established fact." Absorption of the Morris company would be with the idea of a business increase by Armour & Co., of approximately 50 per cent, and at the same time with a saving of \$10,000,000 in annual operating costs, it was said.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (Special).—Imported pieces of marble, tiles, cut in various designs and sizes for use in buildings under construction here were properly assessed at 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 98, tariff act of 1913, the Board of United States General Appraisers concludes in a decision overruling a protest of the Thompson-Stearns Company. Claims for a lower duty are denied.

The Taylor Bon Ton Works, Inc., obtained a ruling reducing the tariff rate on imported, narrow cotton tapes, used in the manufacture of hat bands, from 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 358, to 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 362, tariff act of 1913.

Polished steel rings, imported to be used as ornaments on various articles of women's wearing apparel, were properly assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 383, act of 1913, as "beads and spangles of all kinds," the customs board finds in overruling a claim of the Nelson Bend Company for a lower rate. In the same ruling, the duty on colored glass rings, imported for the same purpose, is reduced from 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 384, to 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 233.

FEDERAL REPORT ON THE JANUARY USE OF COTTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton consumed during January amounted to 610,375 bales of lint and 48,894 of linters, compared with 527,845 of lint and 48,078 of linters in December and 526,059 of lint and 43,826 of linters in January last year, the United States Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand Jan. 31, in consuming establishments was 1,938,005 bales of lint and 143,104 of linters compared with 1,921,255 of lint and 1,668,668 of lint and 172,341 of linters on Jan. 31 last year, and in public storage and at compresses 3,431,639 bales of lint and 45,821 of linters compared with 4,074,945 of lint and 38,108 of linters on Dec. 31, last, and 4,621,708 of lint and 132,963 of linters on Jan. 31, last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 55,240,853, compared with 54,968,440 in December and 54,441,410 in January last year.

Henry T. Rainey, Congressman from Illinois, says federal taxes have increased from 44 cents to 53 per cent in the last 65 years.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

We have prepared a new illustrated summary presenting the remarkable record of this unique company, and containing the latest available data as to earnings and output. At your request we will be pleased to send you a copy.

CHASE & COMPANY

Members Boston Stock Exchange
19 Congress St., Boston

Free of Massachusetts and Present Normal Federal Income Taxes

55,000 SHARES

Capital Stock of

PACIFIC MILLS

(MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)

Par Value \$100 per Share

Present annual dividend rate 6% payable quarterly February, May, August and November 1st

Capitalization

Capital Stock (400,000 shares all one class) \$40,000,000
The Company has no Funded Debt

Stock is listed on the Boston Stock Exchange and application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange.

The information contained in this advertisement is furnished by the Company.

BUSINESS: Pacific Mills are the largest manufacturers in the world of printed, dyed and bleached cotton goods, and of cotton-warp and all-wool dress goods. Plants are at Lawrence, Mass., Dover, N. H., and Columbia, S. C., with an aggregate of 182 acres of floor space containing 663,232 cotton and worsted spindles and 15,951 looms. About 40% of the cotton cloth woven by the Company is manufactured by its mills in the South for finishing and printing at its print works in Lawrence.

GROWTH: The Company was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1850, and began business in 1852. Starting with a capital of \$1,000,000, it has grown steadily during its 70 years of operation and on December 31, 1922, had outstanding \$40,000,000 Capital Stock and had \$7,668,961 surplus. Of the increase in capital stock since 1852, \$29,000,000 was issued as stock dividends, capitalizing accumulated profits invested in the business, and \$10,000,000 stock was sold from time to time for prices at or above par (averaging \$125 per share), affording valuable subscription rights to stockholders.

ASSETS: Capital Stock and surplus on December 31, 1922, amounted to \$47,668,961, representing a book value of \$119 per share for the present \$40,000,000 stock. We are satisfied that this valuation is conservative.

EARNINGS: Average annual profits applicable to dividends for the 7 years ending December 31, 1922, were \$3,544,102, or \$1,144,102 in excess of the \$2,400,000 required to pay 6% dividends on the present stock. These 7 years include the very unfavorable year 1920 (when the sudden great decline in price of cotton and cotton cloths, and consequent heavy writing down of inventories at the end of the year, resulted in the only loss from operations in the Company's history), and also include the year 1922 when the Northern plants of the Company, in common with many of the large textile plants in New England, were closed down during a large part of the year, by reason of strikes of operatives. Notwithstanding the strike the Company showed a substantial profit for the year 1922.

Since the resumption of operation on Sept. 1, 1922, the Company has been producing and selling goods at the highest rate in its history. Its profits are now at a rate of more than \$400,000 per month or more than 12% per annum on its \$40,000,000 stock.

DIVIDENDS: The Company has paid cash dividends in every year except two during the 63 years since dividends were inaugurated in 1859. The exceptions were the years 1882 and 1883, the profits in those years having been expended on the plants. The regular rate paid in 1920, 1921 and 1922 was 12% on \$20,000,000 stock which is equivalent to the 6% rate now being paid on \$40,000,000 stock. Total cash dividends paid during the last 60 years, since 1862, have aggregated \$36,432,528. In addition, stock-dividends aggregating \$29,000,000 have been paid, viz: \$6,000,000 in 1912, \$3,000,000 in 1917 and \$20,000,000 (100%) in December, 1922.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: Current assets on December 31, 1922, \$27,997,694, were nearly 4 times total indebtedness of \$7,010,901.

MANAGEMENT: The management will continue in the hands of the same men who have successfully conducted the business for many years. The Treasurer, Mr. Edwin Farnham Greene, who is the chief executive of Pacific Mills, has held this position for the last 15 years. The well known commission house, Lawrence & Co., have been selling agents for Pacific Mills for 40 years.

\$97½ Per Share, to Yield Over 6.15%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Jackson & Curtis
Estabrook & Co.
Curtis & Sanger

Brown Brothers & Co.
Parkinson & Burr
Spencer Trask & Co.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

BOSTON

SOUTHERN MILLS
under
Northern Management
Offer Excellent
Investment
Possibilities
Inquiries submitted upon request
M. H. WILDES & COMPANY
Incorporated
30 State Street
Boston

MOODY'S RATINGS

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Fifteen Years of MOODY'S RATINGS

IN 1908, before this organization was founded, security ratings were unheard of. Today Moody's Ratings are universally recognized as the standard method of judging stock and bond values. We have gained the confidence of the investing public because—

Long experience, careful study and conscientious effort have made our opinions reliable and our ratings accurate. We do not claim to be infallible, but our record has shown our judgment to be surprisingly correct in the vast majority of cases.

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MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

JOHN MOODY, President

35 Nassau Street, New York City

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO LOS ANGELES
101 Milk St. Real Estate Trust Bldg. First National Bank Bldg. Pacific Mutual Bldg.

ROAD CUTS ITS "FREE TIME" FOR GOODS ON PIERS

Paper Pulp Importers Particularly Affected by Boston & Maine's New Rule

Importers, particularly those who bring large quantities of wood pulp into the United States from Scandinavian and other countries, are interested in the new tariff of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which has just been put into effect.

The road has abolished the 15 days of free time allowed importers to move goods from the piers, after arrival, substituting instead the same rule that is in force on other railroads, namely, six days of free time, after the discharge of a vessel, before the goods are charged for demurrage. Storage charges for goods left longer than the six days has been increased to 6¢ a mill a hundred pounds.

Business Attracted

This action of the Boston & Maine Railroad puts Hoosac Tunnel docks and Mystic piers, Charlestown, Mass., on a parity with the East Boston docks of the Boston & Albany road and the South Boston piers of the New Haven Railroad.

The Boston & Maine attracted much new business to Boston when it first instituted the 15 days' free time, despite opposition of the other roads to the longer free period. Wood pulp, which formerly went to Baltimore and other ports, began coming to Boston where it was shipped by rail to New England paper mills at less expensive transportation rates than when it came in via Baltimore. Much of this business, however, is now being diverted to the more southern ports again, where it is possible to enjoy the privileges of longer free time on the docks.

Experts who studied the congestion at the port of Boston recently recommended that free time be made uniform at this port and that all carriers promptly enforce their prerogative of putting merchandise into public storehouses at the end of the free time, unless it was removed before, as a relief to the congested transatlantic terminals. The action of the Boston & Maine is a step in that direction and will undoubtedly help to relieve congestion, but, by diverting much business to other ports.

Congestion Relief

Meantime much attention is being given by steamship interests to the problem of overcoming the present congestion. C. H. Sprague & Son, large steamship agents, have leased Fiske Wharf on Atlantic Avenue, previously used for coastwise business, and are now using it for overseas commerce. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at this port, has asked the United States Treasury Department for 20 additional customs inspectors to facilitate the work of handling imports at Boston and recently went to Washington to personally place the situation before federal officials.

DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Refining Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21. A stock dividend of 800 per cent was paid on this issue Dec. 20, last. Previous to that time quarterly distributions of \$5 a share were made. Texas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share payable March 31 to stock of record March 8. Remington Typewriter Company today declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on the first preferred stock, payable March 3 to stock of record Feb. 28. The dividend is on account of accrued distributions for the quarters ended Dec. 31, 1921, and March 31, 1922, and leaves \$5.25 a share still accumulated on issues. The Canadian Pacific Railway has declared a 2 per cent dividend on the preferred stock for the half year ended Dec. 31 and a 2 1/2 per cent dividend on the common stock for the quarter which ended on the same date. The dividends are payable March 31 to holders of record March 1. Directors of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. The dividend for the preceding three quarters had been 1 1/2 per cent. National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10. Nebraska Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15. Atlas Powder Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable March 10 to holders of record March 3. Philadelphia Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable March 15 as registered Feb. 15. Famous Players declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 common dividend, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15. Standard Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. The Crane Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1. American Laundry Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 38 cents a share on new common stock payable March 1. Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable May 1, June 1, and July 2. American Power & Light declared a quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15. This is an increase of 1 per cent over former quarterly dividends.

placement motor pistons, etc., are correlated to secure certainty in sales. So one is not surprised to note the gross sales increased from \$43,000 in 1914, to \$583,000 in 1922. The Preferred is 8% Cumulative, and participates with the Common up to 12%.

Special circular upon request.

The Dyer Company 8% Preferred

Next Dividend Payable March 1 to Stock of Record Feb. 20.

Stock purchased before Feb. 20 will receive the 2% quarterly dividend payable March 1.

The Dyer Company assures proper distribution of its products by establishing its own selling branches in strategic points. The making and selling of their re-

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE EARNS \$10.59 A SHARE

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a net profit of \$6,353,423 after charges and taxes, equivalent to \$10.59 a share on \$60,000,000 stock, compared with \$5,625,952, or \$11.25 a share on \$50,000,000 stock in 1921.

The income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Oper rev	\$47,667,284	\$44,486,882
Total net rev	12,387,935	11,331,742
Outside com'l paper	8,125,675	7,574,310
Other inc	600,218	274,810
Total inc	8,823,893	7,849,120
Net after chgs	8,353,629	6,825,852
Dividends	4,000,000	3,600,000
Surplus	2,353,629	2,025,852

CANADIAN REVENUE RECEIPTS LARGER

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Preliminary figures of customs and excise receipts for January reveal a substantial increase over last year. The total revenue was \$22,516,986 compared with \$17,195,744 for January, 1922.

For 10 months of the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 receipts were \$229,289,217, compared with \$191,395,250 in the previous year. January customs import duties totaled \$9,825,403, compared with \$9,064,054; excise taxes \$10,095,446, compared with \$5,580,616 and excise duties of \$2,486,100, about the same as last year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	
Call Loans—	Boston New York
Renewal rate	5% 5%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2 4 1/2
Year money	5 5 1/2
Customers' com'l loans	5 5 1/2 5 1/2
Individual cus col loans	5 1/2 5 1/2
Today Yesterday	
Bar silver in New York	63 1/2 63 1/2
Bar silver in London	20 1/2 20 1/2
Mexican dollars	48 1/2 48 1/2
Bar gold in London	88 1/2 88 1/2
Domestic bar silver	89 1/2 89 1/2

Acceptance Market	
Spot, Boston delivery	
Prime Eligible Banks	
60-90 days	3 1/2 3 1/2
30-60 days	3 1/2 3 1/2
Under 30 days	3 1/2 3 1/2
Less Known Banks	
60-90 days	4 1/2 4 1/2
30-60 days	4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2 4 1/2
Eligible Private Banks	
60-90 days	4 1/2 4 1/2
30-60 days	4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2 4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates	
United States	4 1/2
France	4 1/2
Germany	4 1/2
Italy	4 1/2
Japan	4 1/2
Sweden	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2
Netherlands	4 1/2
Belgium	4 1/2
Spain	4 1/2
Portugal	4 1/2
Greece	4 1/2
Russia	4 1/2
Poland	4 1/2
Czechoslovakia	4 1/2
Hungary	4 1/2
Rumania	4 1/2
Bulgaria	4 1/2
Serbia	4 1/2
Yugoslavia	4 1/2
Finland	4 1/2
Estonia	4 1/2
Latvia	4 1/2
Lithuania	4 1/2
Letonia	4 1/2
Latvia	4 1/2
Lithuania	4 1/2
Letonia	4 1/2

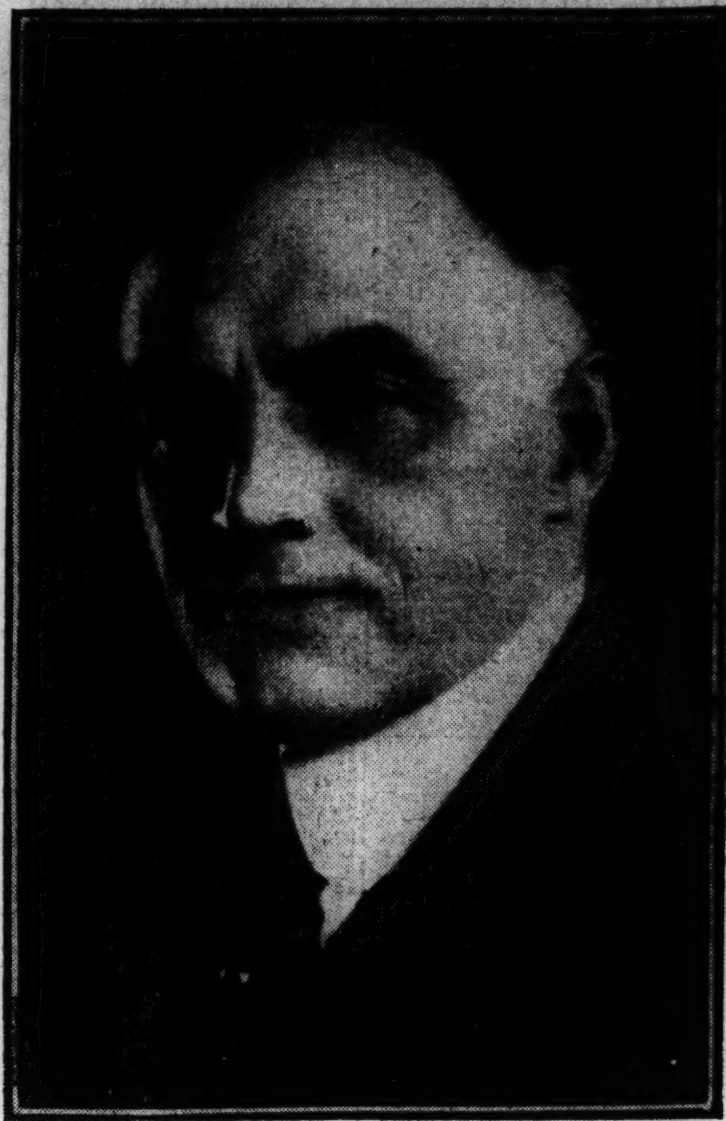
Foreign Exchange Rates	
United States	4 1/2
France	4 1/2
Germany	4 1/2
Italy	4 1/2
Japan	4 1/2
Sweden	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2
Netherlands	4 1/2
Belgium	4 1/2
Spain	4 1/2
Portugal	4 1/2
Greece	4 1/2
Russia	4 1/2
Poland	4 1/2
Czechoslovakia	4 1/2
Hungary	4 1/2
Rumania	4 1/2
Bulgaria	4 1/2
Serbia	4 1/2
Yugoslavia	4 1/2
Finland	4 1/2
Estonia	4 1/2
Latvia	4 1/2
Lithuania	4 1/2
Letonia	4 1/2
Latvia	4 1/2
Lithuania	4 1/2
Letonia	4 1/2

Clearing House Figures	
Exchanges	\$67,000,000 \$1,029,000,000
Year ago today	\$60,000,000 \$1,029,000,000
Balance	\$28,000,000 \$8,000,000
F R bank credit	\$5,845,098 \$1,000,000

Public Utility Earnings	
INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT	
December	1922 1921
Oper revenue	\$4,905,598 \$4,831,742
Taxes	233,589 237,335
Other income	1,717,214 1,788,609
Gross income	6,856,401 6,857,686
Net income	1,717,214 1,788,609
Revenue passengers	90,429,246 89,526,638

NEW YORK RAILWAYS	
December	1922 1921
Oper revenue	\$766,499 \$778,428
Taxes	74,968 75,718
Other income	6,454 6,454
Gross income	847,921 860,600
Net income	22,287 22,687
Revenue passengers	18,244 18,244
Rev passengers	13,322,461 13,492,558

MR. FORD BUYS GLASS PLANT	
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 14.—Henry Ford has purchased the Allegheny Plate Glass Company at Glassboro near here. The plant has a capacity of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 square feet of plate glass a year. Negotiations were closed by Edsel Ford and E. B. Mayo. The possibilities of rivers for transportation are said to have impressed Mr. Ford.	



George D. Pratt

GEORGE DUPONT PRATT, trustee and treasurer of Pratt Institute, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. After graduating from Amherst College in the class of 1893, he entered the employ of the Long Island Railroad as a shop hand. Advancing rapidly, he became assistant to the president and superintendent of ferries, holding these positions until 1900, when he resigned to become a member of Charles Pratt & Co.

When Governor Whitman took office as Governor of the State of New York in 1915, the conservation work of the State was under the jurisdiction of three commissioners. He decided to combine this work in one department and have one commissioner responsible for the operation of the commission. He appointed George D. Pratt Commissioner of Conservation. Mr. Pratt brought to this office the experience of a successful business executive, and an intimate knowledge of the out of doors, gained through many camping and hunting trips in various parts of the United States and Canada. He had a clear vision of the need of conserving the natural resources of the country and was instrumental in the shaping of much wise legislation in the interest of conservation. During his administration, an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the purchase of additional lands to be held by the State for the general purposes of conservation was voted, and recommendations were made that some 400,000 additional acres of land be added to the Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

Mr. Pratt's first conservation work, however, was not that of natural resources, but the conservation of boyhood and young manhood, first with the Y. M. C. A. and then with the Boy Scouts of America. In this latter organization he has been intensely interested, serving as the treasurer of its National Council since its inception, and has given much of his time to this work for the boys of America.

Mr. Pratt is the first president of the Adirondack Mountain Club. He is an expert in photography, a firm believer in the educational value of the cinema, and as a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, both of New York City, has given much attention to enlarging their collection of motion pictures, to be used in their educational work among the school children and general public.

SHORTAGES OF FREIGHT CARS ARE STILL FELT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Freight car shortages are still being encountered by railroads and shippers, according to the car service division of the American Railway Association. The number of cars short of shippers' demands on Jan. 31, was 73,269, or 515 more than the number short one week before. At the same time, the report said, there were 26,585 cars in surplus, scattered over portions of railroad lines where no current demand existed for them.

RAW SUGAR PRICES PRECIPITOUS DROP

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—After advances of 28 to 72 points at the opening of the raw sugar futures market today, prices broke 100 points. This is the maximum fluctuation allowed in one day's trading by the exchange. Yesterday's spectacular advance of 100 points had left many buying orders around the ring. Today these orders were executed, causing an advance, May and July selling as high as 6.40. After the execution, however, there was heavy liquidation and prices tumbled 1 cent a pound in the first hour's trading.

MR. M. DEWOLF HANRAHAN

formerly Treasurer of Whitney, Cox & Co., Inc., has resigned from that corporation and is now associated, as Vice-President in charge of the Bond Department, with the firm of

S. J. RICHARDS & Co.

Incorporated
INVESTMENT BANKERS
NATIONAL UNION BANK BUILDING BOSTON

NEW ISSUE

EXEMPT FROM ALL MASSACHUSETTS
AND FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

CITY OF NEWTON MASSACHUSETTS

4% Coupon Bonds

Dated February 1, 1923

Due February 1, 1925 to 1935

To Net 3.85% to 3.70%

BOND DEPARTMENT
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 22 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Members of Federal Reserve System

AGITATION OVER CRUDE RUBBER IS CLOSELY WATCHED

Big Manufacturing Center of
Ohio Sensitive to Supply
and Demand

AKRON, O., Feb. 14 (Special).—Increased agitation for greater supplies and lower prices of crude rubber, with possibly some of it coming from the Philippines, is of great interest to the rubber goods manufacturing trade in this part of the United States, particularly among makers of automobile tires. The industry involves about \$750,000,000 in yearly business. Necessarily the slightest change in crude rubber costs, the price of raw cotton or the demands of labor affect prices paid by the consumer for rubber goods in all parts of the world.

Varied Demands for Rubber
All of the large rubber manufacturing concerns, with the exception of one, produce vastly more than tires. They conduct a world-wide business in mechanical rubber goods, rubber heels, balloons, hard rubber products, and more than 20,000 miscellaneous items made solely or largely of rubber.

Following the inception of the British export rubber tax, crude rubber responded almost immediately from its middling low price for a long period of about 14 cents a pound to 37 cents, being very firm at that level for more than a week.

Reacting to around 34 cents, the present market, there is little likelihood of it remaining long on that basis, the hurry of speculators to sell at a profit and the reaction in sentiment following the United States Department of Commerce's endorsement of the plan to supply the United States with rubber from American sources being among the reasons for the reaction.

Higher Prices in Sight

If automobile registration continues at the average stride, nearly 45,000,000 tires must be provided for the current year's demand. Using the fair estimate of an average of nine pounds of rubber to a tire, averaging the sizes, means considerably more than 200,000 tons of rubber needed in a normal year for tire requirements alone.

Of recent years approximately 325,000 tons have been imported annually by the United States. Under the new British rubber export revenue law shipments amounting to more than 60 per cent of about this figure must be taxed. Figuring that to the 200,000 tons of rubber required for spot use in tire manufacturing must be added nearly one-third this figure for tires that must be made during the winter storing months and carried over, it will be seen that a very large per cent of the rubber required will be super-taxed. Already tire prices to the consumer

have been sharply advanced and if some relief is not afforded as regards crude rubber supplies prices may go higher.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The increasing demand for crude rubber and the desirability of obtaining it, if possible within American territory, has led President Harding to recommend to the Budget Commission that money be provided for a thorough investigation, having special reference to the opportunities in the Philippines.

It was said at the White House yesterday that the President is in thorough accord with the position taken by Secretary of War Weeks, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, and Medill McCormick, Senator from Illinois, in urging the importance of an exhaustive study of this subject.

The United States, according to Department of Commerce figures, consumes about 75 per cent of the rubber of the world, and about 70 per cent is produced by the Federated Malay States, British possessions. This combination of circumstances gives Great Britain an advantage over the United States, which, however, was not used unfairly before October, last, when the British colonial office recommended that a graduated export tax be imposed upon rubber from the dominions. The recommendation was adopted, with the result that the export tax now in force is as high as 23 cents a pound after a certain quantity has been exported.

ARMOUR STOCK OFF IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Armour & Co. preferred shares dropped \$7 in value today to \$86, with trading in the stock being active over known amounts. The selling of the shares was influenced by announcement that the control of J. Ogden Armour's interest in the packing industry had been transferred to bankers for a period of five years.

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46 Cornhill Boston

SEVERE COLD WEATHER CAUSES WHEAT ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Severe cold weather caused the wheat market to advance higher in price today. The opening, which ranged from 1/4¢ off to 1/4¢ advance with May \$1.23 1/4@1.23 1/2, and July \$1.16 1/4@1.16 1/2, was followed by a slight general sag and then by an advance all around to well above yesterday's closing level. After opening unchanged to 1/4¢ higher, May 75 1/4@76, the corn market eased off a bit but then scored slight general gains.

Oats opened 1/4¢ off to 1/4¢ up, May 46 1/4@46 1/2, and after a little downturn rose above yesterday's closing for all deliveries. Provisions were firm.

PIG IRON PRICES UP

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Pig iron selling agencies in the Chicago district advanced their prices today 50 cents a ton to a basis of \$30 Chicago. Unusually active demand for the commodity is the chief reason assigned for the advance.

What Advancing Crude Oil Prices Mean

With the largest winter demand in the history of the industry for petroleum and all of its derivatives has come a number of advances in the price of crude oil.

We have ready for distribution a special letter on what the advancing price of crude oil will mean (in dollars) to twenty of the Standard and independent oil companies whose shares are traded on the New York Curb Exchange.

Ask for SL-1

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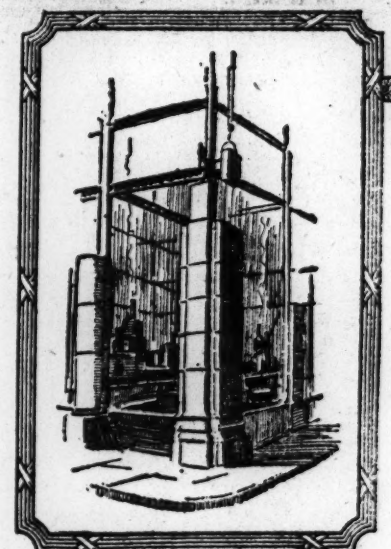
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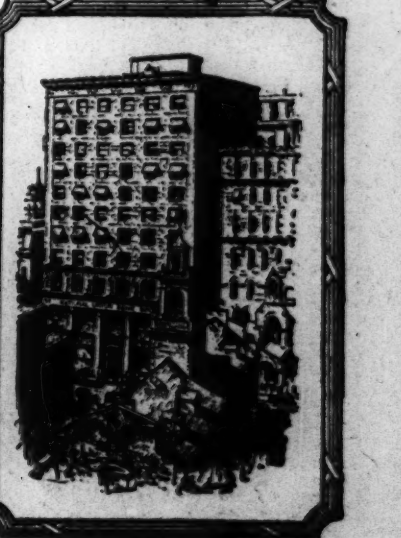
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THE HOME FORUM

Craftsmanship in Poetry

IT WAS an American poet, Josephine Preston Peabody, who first opened my eyes to the work involved in writing a true poem. I had spoken in verse-making, when she turned on me with one of her vivid looks, and said, "I have spent days searching for just one word until I found the right one for the poem I was working on." That was my first shock. Another came when I found that this same poet, Josephine Peabody, or Mrs. Marks, as her home town knew her, never left a stone unturned in her efforts to understand completely the period and the personalities of her drama. Two years were devoted to patient study of everything that concerned Mary Wollstonecraft before the public saw "The Portrait of Mrs. W."; and the same painstaking research preceded the appearance of Mrs. Marks' other dramas, "Marlowe," "The Piper," and "The Wolf of Gubbio." I have seen a little home-made notebook in which this lover of technique had jotted down many schemes of meter with variations of her own with which she experimented from time to time.

One might think that this seemingly laborious research work would tend to weight the wings of fancy, but the truth was that it was not laborious work. This young poet loved good workmanship. Technique to her was entrancing, and the choice of a word or the running down of a bit of folklore was a delight. Far from weighing, it fanned the wings of her fancy. Those who saw "The Piper" will never forget the convincingness of the picture of the Pied Piper pleading for the pay which had been promised him by the townspeople of Hamelin. If he should succeed by hook or by crook in ridding the town of rats. It was with creepy forebodings that one watched and listened at this mysterious figure of a man, scorned and cheated by the grown people of the town, turns on them and calls them "fall of penny prides and fears—What the neighbors say the neighbors say."

Then he stands, with all the children of Hamelin, clinging to him, and hurls back at the elders, "Your children! Do you know them, oh, not you! There's not one here but it would follow me. For all your bleating!"

And when, beginning his magic piping, he moves off, he is followed by every child in the village. It was a lovely scene, little star-eyed children in their bright dresses following steadily through the woods following the sound of the sweet piping.

What wonder that the Stratford Memorial Association awarded to this play the prize competed for anonymously by three hundred and fifty playwrights from all over the world? As to "The Wolf of Gubbio," there are those, and among them Prof. George P. Baker, under whom Mrs. Marks studied the history of the drama at Radcliffe College, who think that this play contains some of Mrs. Marks' best work.

Professor Baker has said of Mrs. Marks' work, that future historians of American drama will recognize an importance in "Marlowe," "The Piper," and "The Wolf of Gubbio," far above that granted by the critics of their own day. He is in reality her extraordinary sureness in doing just what she wanted to do, and her equally fine courage in going ahead with the lyric-drama form that was her natural mode of expression, at a period when that particular form was practically taboo, and also in weaving her message around folk-lore and legends which at the time of her writing was a distinctly unpopular method. That she won through and was able to draw a large audience and make it feel just what she herself had felt, laughing and crying at just the right places, was a great triumph. As she wrote Mr. Baker of the first production of her "Marlowe": "We know the audiences are deeply impressed, and I as author am immensely refreshed to have it proved to my eyes and ears that they are deeply impressed exactly where I felt they would be when I wrote the first draught. That's immensely more power to my elbow."

To say that there is idealism and a rare fineness of perception in "The Piper," or in "The Wolf of Gubbio," or in Mrs. Marks' short poems, is not to express fully the subtle quality that

one feels in all that she wrote. Perhaps her own music for the songs in "Marlowe" and for some of her short poems condenses and reveals best what one tries in vain to overtake in the writings. In this music, which by the way, Mrs. Marks never considered as other than the work of an amateur, one is moved as by the haunting sweetness of a voice revealing a yearning for supreme spiritual beauty, and a faith in it, which makes the gift of Josephine Preston Peabody to humanity precious, and will make it to be valued after the more popular output of this period has had its day.

those our forefathers' beards wagging in rhythm or in fugue
My true love hath my heart, and I have his
By just exchange one for another given.

Yes, Milton had grown up attuned
To hear the lute well touched, or artful voice
Warble immortal Notes and Tuscan Ayre—

But it is surely with organ-music, rather, that our thoughts instinctively associate him; and this as well through his masterly command of speech, to make it suggest the full range of eloquent sound—from clear flute-note to diapason open and thundering—as because it was, as we

Crucible

Hot gold runs a winding stream on the inside of a green bowl.

Yellow trickles in a fan figure, scatters a line of skimmers, spreads a chorus of dancing girls, performs blinding ochre evolutions, gathers the whole show into one stream, forges the past and rolls on.

The sea-mist green of the bowl's bottom is a dark throat of sky crossed by quarrelling forks of amber and ochre and yellow changing faces.

—Carl Sandburg.



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"Sunset Wadi um Muhlsheil," From the Etching by James McBey

Milton's Passion for Music

Understand, pray—Milton revelled in Music. . . . You remember my quoting Masson's words; his father's house, at Horton, as in Bread Street, was always "full of music"—fuller than most houses, I grant you (being the house of an old composer), but not thereby, nor by any means, so sharply different from its neighbours as such a house would be in our own days. I will not say that we have utterly lost the art—the most gentle art—of chamber music. But if you consider the mass of the old music books preserved to us and dating from the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, you will sigh for a delicate domestic joy almost, if not quite, departed. Take up one of the old four-part song books; spread it open upon the table; see how it falls apart, with two scores reading this way and the other two that way. Then call up the picture of your four singers standing up to it after supper—say hostess and daughter, host and guest—or four jolly men . . . facing two-and-two, and trollying there is a Lady sweet and kind, or "Since first I saw your face I resolved to honour and renown ye," or "There was a Frog jumped into a Well," or solemnly—

The man of life upright
Whose guinea heart is free
From all dishonest deeds
Or thought of vanity.

"'Twas merry in hall." Can you not hear it, picture it? the hearty yet mutual corrective pitch and pause of those choristers, who knew one another's follies so well in their day; the intermittent touch of lute or virginal or viol de gambo; the candle-light on the board, . . . the late-opened book; the lifted chins and

know, his favourite instrument, taught him by his father. You all remember Tennyson's alcaics—

O mighty mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages.

Now the poem of Milton's which earliest translates his passion for actual organ-music into poetry that really resembles it; not merely confessing the passion as Il Penseroso confesses it, in the lines I quoted last week—

There let the pealing Organ blow
To the full voic'd Quire below.
In Service high and Anthem clear
As may, with sweetness, through mine ear
Dissolve me into ecstasies
And bring all Heav'n before mine eyes—

but infusing it, as by throbbing pulse of the organ itself, until we feel the instrument and its singer to be one, that its true love hath its heart and it has his, and all (as Browning tells through the mouth of Abt Vogler)—

All through my keys that gave their
sounds to a wish of my soul,
All through my soul that praised as
its wish flowed visibly forth,
All through music and me:

—that poem is, of course, the short one entitled *A Solemn Musick*. . . . Conjecture assigns them to 1634 or thereabouts—say four years before Milton started on his Italian tour. They probably followed soon upon *Arcades*; for they come next after *Arcades* in the volume of Milton MSS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College here; and the volume contains no fewer than four drafts of this piece, "exhibiting," says Masson, "in perhaps a more extraordinary manner than any other extant specimen of Milton's autograph, his extreme fastidiousness in composition, his habit of altering, correcting, rejecting, erasing and enlarging, till he had brought a piece to some satisfactory perfection of form."—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in "Studies in Literature."

A Note on Some Old Toy Theaters

Among the dearest memories which children carry with them out of their nursery days, are those of the favorite toys which were their intimate companions, the mediums for the expression of their imagination, the love of romance, of childhood; and the child that has once been blessed by the possession of that entrancing structure, a Toy Theater, could ever forget it, ever cease to feel a thrill of emotion at the memory of the world of enchantment which lay behind the tiny curtain, or the vivid charm of the figures which played their parts upon the little stage!

There are various names celebrated in the annals of toy theater makers, such as William George Webb, born in 1819, and at the age of fourteen apprenticed for seven years "without wages, but with board, lodging and washing" to Mr. A. Park, a yet earlier publisher of Juvenile Drama. There were Fairburn and Green, of the same early period; and there is the one whose name is perhaps the best known to us because he has been celebrated so whimsically and gratefully by the pen of Robert Louis Stevenson, in his delightful essay "A Penny Plain and Twopence Colored," wherein he recalls and commemorates the dramatic joys of his childhood days.

"A Penny Plain and Twopence Colored" was the legend over the shop where "Skell's Juvenile Drama" had its home, and where the small boys of half a century ago stood, noses glued to window-pane, eager hands clasping a hot penny, or the magical twopenny which opened the door to

chromatic delights, while they gazed at that "stationer's shop at the corner of a wide thoroughfare," where "all the year round, there stood displayed a theater in working order," with a "forest set," a "combat" and a group of "robbers carousing," while the playbooks themselves, with their "roll call of stirring names" whose mere enumeration, Stevenson declares, furnishes "evidence of a happy childhood," lay stacked below. And what names they were!—"Aladdin," "The Old Oak Chest," "The Miller and his Men," "The Forest of Bondy," "Robin Hood," "The Waterman," "Richard I.," "The Red Rover," and many more, which, "in the mind of their once happy owner all survive, kaleidoscopes of changing pictures, echoes of the past"; and which we may be sure were not with-

The First and the Last

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE schoolbooks which by many of us have for years been left in obscure rooms or upon dusty shelves, the history of the material world was classified by ages. There was the ice age, when the giant icebergs crashed and groaned over the northern ice fields, when the hairy mammoth and the great bear ruled the polar seas. Then followed the stone age, with mankind awakening to a knowledge of its surroundings and utilizing wood and stone as a means of aggression and defense. Closely upon the stone age there followed the bronze and iron ages, when the savage instincts gradually destroyed themselves, and mankind was lifted to behold something higher than the animality of its first estate.

So the ages passed; and in the last century it seems as if the world had passed through yet another age, from which it is now emerging. A century ago the quiet countryside of northern England was stirred by the first railway engine, puffing with tremendous importance and energy between English country towns; and scandalizing the conservative, who pictured the disastrous effects of such a monster upon the broad acres and stately homes of the country. George Stephenson's locomotive was the pioneer of a mechanical age—an age of humming factories and roaring mills; of rapid transit, and mass production; an age in which many tasks of manual labor were advantageously transferred to the easy manipulation of machines.

That age dawned, arose, and almost transformed the earth before we recognized its arrival; and already a still newer age has drawn the veil aside and revealed its features. A mental or spiritual age has more than begun to dawn upon human thought; an era in which the deep-rooted material theories broadcast in human knowledge are being uprooted and removed. On page 268 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "In the material world, thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry."

In that prophetic passage lies the

significance of the new age. Not only has thought progressed, but its progression has accomplished the inevitable, namely, the method of progressing out of itself. This is the only way in which material thought can progress, because its origin and ultimate, as Christian Science teaches, are supposititious, and its pains and pleasures but the history of a shadow-land or dream. Some of us may have experienced in a night dream an absurd situation that became more and more ridiculous as the dream progressed. At length we awoke, wondering, perhaps, how it had ever been possible to believe in such a ridiculous combination of events. So it is with the student of Christian Science. He is awakening out of the dream of materiality to a recognition of man's foundational spiritual origin, and man's divine nature. The dream of life in matter, to which he once so valiantly adhered, is breaking up, for want of that faith in it through which it appeared to live; and with "freer step" and "fuller breath" the Christian Scientist is entering at last into an understanding of man's first and final home, the realm of harmony. But the recognition of spiritual perfection does not come to one in a moment. It is a new birth, a spiritual regeneration, which, as our Leader states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15), "begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

The student of Christian Science recognizes that the age of God, Spirit, is at hand; and joyfully he adopts this new era, which John beheld in heavenly vision, and which he described in the words, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Hopefully he looks forward to its promise; patiently he awaits its fulfillment; thankfully he receives its first-fruits. He does not confuse the old Adam with the risen Christ in his consciousness; nor does he bury the awakened spiritual nature in the graveclothes of the letter; but, having tasted the life, substance, and intelligence of the one infinite God, he daily seeks that "secret place of the most High," where rest and refreshment, health, joy, and holiness are to be found.

Constructed Figures

Great men, even during their lifetime, are usually known to the public only through a fictitious personality. Hence the medium of truth in the old saying that no man is a hero to his valet. There is only a modicum of truth, for the valet, and the private secretary, are often immersed in the fiction themselves. Royal personages are, of course, constructed personalities. Whether they themselves believe in their public character, or whether they merely permit the chamberlain to stage-manage it, there are at least two distinct selves, the public and the private, the private and human. The biographies of great people fall more or less readily into the histories of these two selves. The official biographer reproduces the public life, the revealing memoir the other. The Charnwood Lincoln, for example, is a noble portrait, not of an actual human being, but of an epic figure, replete with significance, who moves on much the same level of reality as Aeneas or St. George. Oliver's Hamilton is a majestic abstraction, the sculpture of an idea, "an essay," as Mr. Oliver himself calls it, "on American union."

It is a formal monument to the statecraft of federalism, hardly the biography of a person. Sometimes people create their own facade when they think they are revealing the interior scene. The Repington diaries and Margot Asquith's are a species of self-portraiture in which the intimate detail is most revealing as an index of how the authors like to think about themselves.

But the most interesting kind of

portraiture is that which arises spontaneously in peoples' minds. When Strachey came to the throne, says Mr. Strachey, "among the outside public there was a great wave of enthusiasm. Sentiment and romance were coming into fashion; and the spectacle of the little girl-queen, innocent, modest, with fair hair and pink cheeks, driving through her capital, filled the hearts of the beholders with raptures of affectionate loyalty. What, above all, struck everybody with overwhelming force was the contrast between Queen Victoria and her uncles. . . . They had vanished like the snows of winter and here at last, crowned and radiant, was the spring."—Walter Lippmann, in "Public Opinion."

Spring in Canada

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blow through the trees, O lusty winds!
Bend, and break, and spurn;
Scatter the leaves; rage at the pines!
Then, to the north return.

Yet will you fall, O foolish wind!

The waking spring, to stay;
Not in the branch, O force that's blind,
Lies hid the hope of May.

Arthur J. Peel.

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The Patient Greek

The delicacy and minuteness of Greek work is of course most obvious in the reliefs of coins and gems. The coins were not primarily meant to please the eye, but to circulate in the fish-market; yet a multitude of the dies are so exquisitely finished that they lose little when magnified to many diameters, and will bear the most critical examination. The intaglio gems were meant for the sealing of documents, the seal taking the place of the modern signature; but the figures upon seals are in their way as finished as great works of sculpture. Seals even more usually than coins carry rather than lose (if they are enlarged). Yet they were executed without the help of magnifying glasses. Their subjects are taken from the widest field, the figures of deities, tales from mythology, portraits, animal forms; like the coins they introduced as an under-current to the prosaic life of every day an element of poetry and imagination. Percy Gardner, in "The Lamps of Greek Art,"

Christmas Day

And any day is Christmas
When shepherd thoughts at morn
Behold the star that glows above
A good impulse, new-born!
—Edith Daley.

Science and Health

With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1923

EDITORIALS

WHILE military action has been resumed in Europe, what have the labor organizations been doing? Early in January, a few days before the French troops arrived, the International Communist Party held a convention at Essen. The fourth world congress of the Third International had just closed at Moscow, and the Essen meeting in the center of the Ruhr district was designed as a protest against the impending occupation. Among the participants were representatives of the Communists in Germany, France, England, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Holland. But in each of these countries the Communist Party, as directed from Moscow, is rapidly losing strength, and so the convention found itself powerless. No general strike was voted, no rising of the proletariat. Only a manifesto to the workers in each country was issued, urging them to protest against the occupation of the Ruhr. No specific methods were prescribed.

International Labor and the Ruhr

And yet participation in this congress has cost the French Communists much. Even Marcel Cachin, leader of the party and editor of *Humanité*, has lost his immunity as a deputy and has been put in jail with the others. As the charge is conspiracy against the safety of the state, they will have to be tried before the Senate, a rather conspicuous tribunal for such inconspicuous individuals. Making them political martyrs to the state cannot help but revive the party. But if there were to be no Communists left at the next election, the voters could less easily be frightened than they were in 1919 by the "red specter" of Bolshevism.

Of greater import is the resolution against the occupation of the Ruhr, voted last December at The Hague by the Trade Union International, comprising 650 labor delegates, representing over 14,000,000 organized workers in twenty-four countries. While the political international organizations of the Socialists were split up by the war, the Trade Union International has held together, and its future activities are of considerable importance. The Hague Congress, held Dec. 10-15, marked a departure from the pre-war policy in that this time non-labor organizations devoted to peace propaganda, including the League of Nations, had been invited to send delegates.

The old exclusiveness of Labor seems to be breaking down. It feels less and less confident of its own ability to prevent war through such measures as a general strike. Though the League of Nations, as at present constituted, does not meet the full approval of Labor, being called too oligarchical, and a league of governments, rather than of the peoples, its underlying policy of peace through political compromises was given a vote of support. And as the democratic ideal gains in Europe, the governments becoming more and more representative of all classes, Labor must in time feel more and more responsible for them, and must ultimately admit that the official League delegates speak for the entire nations.

Indicative of this new attitude of Labor is the position of Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist Premier of Sweden. In his Nobel Prize address, delivered at Christiania last June, he referred to the Trade Union International, of which his home supporters are members, as one of the great bulwarks of peace. At the same time, as head of the Swedish Government he is now a member of the Council of the League of Nations. Could the Swedish workers be more directly represented? What has happened in Sweden could certainly happen in other countries.

Whether Labor, if it becomes the governmental party, will be able to keep up its present enthusiasm for disarmament and peace is not certain. Will not conflicting economic interests drive the labor parties of the different nations into the same political rivalries? If, for instance, the British Labor Party should tomorrow form the Government, would its Near East or its Indian policy differ greatly from that of the Tories? The foreign program of the Bolsheviks often looks uncomfortably like that of the tsars.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of the United States in the last two decades, community houses have been springing up in the country districts in great number. This has not been purely a matter of chance, but because there has been growing a demand that the country life be made less lonely and that there be spread therein more of the mutually helpful thought of neighborliness. These community houses draw the people of sparsely settled localities to meet together for their welfare, both as groups and as individuals, and serve in a measure to militate against the allurements of the larger community and to provide much in the way of social diversions that a small city might offer.

Community Houses in America

According to a census of the Department of Agriculture, there are more than 500 of these community houses in various sections of the country, more than 200 being located in places of between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, and eighty-three being actually situated in the open country. These latter are in practically every case under the complete control of the people of the farming communities, and include in their membership virtually every family resident in the neighborhood.

Twenty to twenty-five years ago there was for the farmers almost no community life in the larger sense outside the villages, and therein it was to a great extent extremely circumscribed. Then, with the extension of means of communication, there arose, of course, an increased opportunity for diversion, but this did not by

any means necessarily make for an enlargement of the social sense. This latter really came about as a product of the former, and the community house became its outward expression. There are no standards to which these community dwellings must conform. They are constructed to meet the expanding needs of the countryside, and as such each one necessarily has its individuality. They are one of the outgrowths of a twentieth-century outlook.

JAPANESE residents in the United States have taken it upon themselves to give emphatic expression to their protest against what seems to be the defined policy of the people, or at least of the Government as it is represented in Congress, to exclude from entry all aliens who are not eligible to citizenship. They have accepted, of necessity, the recent decision of the Supreme Court denying citizenship to Asiatics under existing laws. But they insist that the law itself should be changed, and it is declared to be the mission of the new Japanese Ambassador to bring about this desired statutory amendment.

A Protest From the Japanese

are not inclined to let the matter rest there. They insist that the law itself should be changed, and it is declared to be the mission of the new Japanese Ambassador to bring about this desired statutory amendment.

The theory of the Japanese, at least as it is expressed by those now residing in the United States, is that their nationals should be placed upon the same plane of eligibility to citizenship as that accorded to the immigrants from European countries. They make a more or less convincing brief in defense of their claim to equality with, if not actually to intellectual superiority over, some of those nationals who have enjoyed a privilege denied to them. They do not deny that it is in America that they see the door of hope which they believe should be opened to what they declare to be people of a progressive and forward-looking race. They none too modestly call attention to the development, industrially and educationally, of their own country within recent years, perhaps not unreasonably offering this as a pledge of their fitness to be ranked as at least the equals of some of those whom the people of the United States have regarded with solicitude.

Abstractly considered, the problem is not one which would be looked upon as difficult of solution. Concretely regarded, it seems to present many difficult complications. It is an ambitious, if not a courageous, undertaking for one nation to set about it deliberately to force upon another a reversal of its established internal policies. Japan naturally sees in the expressed intention on the part of the United States to exclude all nationals who cannot qualify as candidates for citizenship under existing laws the emphatic expression of a purpose to tighten, rather than relax, the regulations excluding Asiatics. If their campaign is successful, it must accomplish a complete reversal of established policies, and it is quite apparent that this reversal, if brought about, would be in direct opposition to the best judgment of perhaps a majority of the American people, and certainly in disregard of the sentiment and defensible prejudices of the people of the Pacific coast states.

It is not unlikely that the determination of those Japanese now in the United States to force the issue at the present time is due to a realization that the tendency, both of the Government and the people, is to make more stringent the restrictions upon alien immigration, no matter what its origin. The Japanese have not been alone in contributing to America's problems in this respect. And now it seems probable that in the future, even more than now, the purpose will be to make the restrictive barrier difficult to pass. It will be interesting, if the newly chosen Ambassador from Japan and those whom he represents are determined to make the issue which they have raised an international one, politically, to know just what persuasive arguments he intends to present.

IN THE discussion of agricultural problems presented from time to time in the news pages of this paper, it has been made apparent that the greatest hope of the farmers in the United States lies in the development, to its logical limits, of the co-operative marketing plan already partly worked out. The rapid extension of co-operative practices from one producing industry to another must be accepted as convincing evidence of the feasibility of the plan. One after another the important agricultural industries, fruit growing, stock raising, wheat and corn raising, cheese and butter making, and finally cotton producing, are co-ordinated and joined, not as monopolies, but as associations designed to safeguard and protect the interests of all concerned.

A Fair Test of Co-operation

It seems to be in the cotton-growing states of the south that the most recent test of the co-operative plan is being tried. As outlined, it does not seek, as has been erroneously supposed, to limit production, but to stimulate a larger production of cotton, at the same time assuring to the grower a price per pound no lower than might have been received had production been limited. It is similar to the theory and practices of the California fruit growers. They do not seek a large profit from a crop whose volume has been arbitrarily limited, but a fair profit upon the largest possible yield. This, in the case of fruits, has been realized by the perfecting of selling and marketing agencies. The aim is to create a market and then to keep that market supplied. To the extent that artificial speculation and profit-taking can be eliminated do both public and producer benefit.

Evidently the same guiding motive is actuating the cotton growers in the Carolinas and Virginias, and those also in other sections of the south. The purpose of the co-operative organizations is to regulate the steady flow of the staple to the markets, both domestic and foreign, not to be sold at a price fixed by monopolization of the supply, but at a fair price throughout the year. And how much better for all concerned if such a method can be

followed. It should never be said that too much of one commodity or another is produced in the United States. There is a market for all the wheat and corn and all the cotton and all the fruits that can be grown on America's fertile acres. There has been much talk of limiting, arbitrarily and by agreement, the amount of cotton produced, just as one hears from time to time of proposals to reduce the production of potatoes, wheat, or sugar.

The farmers and others who have had a sufficiently clear vision to see the possibilities of co-operative production and marketing, and who have had the courage to put that system into operation, have done more to solve a perplexing economic problem than all the theorists who have gone before them. The problem seems simple when viewed in the light which has been thrown upon it.

CERTAINLY it would not seem that a false sense of the proprieties, or the so-called courtesies of international relationships, should longer provide immunity from seizure to the "squadron of rum ships" infesting the waters of the Atlantic just beyond the three-mile limit of the coast of New Jersey and Long Island. The protection of such ships should not be a matter of concern to the friendly nations across the seas, who rightfully look to the United States for a continuance of those mutually profitable relations which have so long existed. It is a matter of common knowledge in Europe, as well as in the United States, that the flags of friendly nations are being misused in protecting, under a fiction of international law, a traffic not only repulsive to millions of American citizens, but destructive, at least in some degree, of civilization's highest ideals.

In an address delivered in Washington recently, Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, a recognized authority on admiralty law, declared it as his opinion that the very international code which has been the refuge of the violators of the laws of the United States would support the Government in going out beyond the three-mile limit and seizing and confiscating the liquor smugglers' ships. He points to the obvious fact that the ships engaged in the wholesale violation of the law by their own acts put themselves in the class of pirates and outlaws, to whom international law, no matter how construed, offers no protection. These craft, without any destination other than the high seas just outside the jurisdiction of the United States, are not engaged in any legitimate undertaking which the nations whose flags they fly should willingly protect.

Professor Stowell advises that the issue be met squarely and courageously by the United States. The seizure of such ships outside the three-mile limit would undoubtedly precipitate a dispute as to the interpretation of the law. But should not this issue be met now? The rum-runners extend a constant invitation to bootleggers to violate the laws of their own country. It is not a neighborly or a friendly act for any country to seek to condone such action by appealing to a questionable code of etiquette.

THERE is scarcely anyone among those outside the literary circle who has not at some time in his life felt an overwhelming desire to write. This itself is noteworthy, as it is an indication that we all possess within us some message which tries to find expression, and the impulse should be encouraged, rather than checked. The unfortunate part of this almost universal desire to write is that publication is regarded as the essential to success. This is true enough if those who seek this expression are writing primarily for the purpose of securing a place in the literary world. If, on the other hand, the measure of success desired lies simply in the personal gratification of recording on paper hitherto intangible and fugitive thoughts and ideas, how much greater really is the achievement!

Words form so commonplace a part of our everyday life that one is likely to be misled as to his ability to write. "Words," said Stevenson, "are like blocks in the nursery, this one a pillar, that a pediment, a third a window or a vase." Anyone may play with these word-blocks, arranging them in such order as best forms the design of his thought. If this arrangement expresses the thought to the satisfaction of the one who forms it, it is eminently successful; but to be successful from a literary standpoint, the pattern devised must prove acceptable to the world.

Herein lies the great point of difference. Why should one who feels the inward craving to write refrain because he feels that there is no market for his work? Publication is of secondary importance. If the message is of world interest, and the person through whom it finds expression prepares himself by study to give to it the proper literary form, it is inevitable that it should be published. If the message, moreover, is merely of personal or limited interest, why should it be repressed? It is an expression usually of one's finer self, which, once released from the inner shrine, may grow to proportions beyond expectations. Even if it fails to grow, it is still worth while.

In music one finds pleasure and comfort in playing to one's self; in art, one even slightly gifted finds gratification in transferring to canvas, no matter how crudely, bits of landscape or scenes which recall to him pleasant memories. There is no less pleasure in music because public performances are unthought of, nor less satisfaction in the artistic efforts because they are not to be offered for sale. The real reward lies in the striving to attain and the personal expression this entails. Writing offers the easiest medium known to that something within us which we prize more than we are often willing to admit, yet we place upon it needless limitations when we think of our literary effort in terms of the printed page.

Etiquette of the High Seas

The Literary Urge

Editorial Notes

THERE was a ring of true wisdom in the sentiment which the Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Canada, expressed at the City Club, in Boston, Mass., when he urged that if the two great English-speaking nations would come together, they could do much toward the establishment of peace in a war-torn world. Speaking of "what actually happened in the Revolutionary days," he said in part:

Surely it is right for all of us on all sides of the question so to recount the history of the past that we shall not perpetuate hatred or suspicion or misunderstanding in the present.

If only we two could work together, without, perhaps, any treaty or alliance, but only from good understanding between us, we would control one-third of the earth's surface, over one-third of the world's inhabitants and possess one-half of the world's wealth. Our two great peoples should march side by side to emancipate the world, striving together in the common cause.

Maybe it is permissible to see in Longfellow's famous words a larger point of view than he intended when he wrote:

Call on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

A PUBLIC appeal issued by the newspapers at Gibraltar on behalf of a couple of dozen Americans, mostly college students or former soldiers, who are in a distressing plight there, calls attention to a curious legal entanglement in which the men in question have become involved. It appears that they were acting as cattlemen on the steamship *Lancastrian*, bound for Barcelona, Spain, which collided in Gibraltar waters with a coal hulk and was attached by the owners of the latter vessel for damages. The stores of the *Lancastrian* having run out, the Americans pawned their clothes in order to purchase food, but they are now again in straits. The *Lancastrian* is owned in New York, but is registered at Montreal under the British flag. The view of the American authorities at Gibraltar is that, because the men are sailing under a British flag, they are not entitled to maintenance by the United States, while the British hold that they are Americans and that therefore they should not be given assistance by the British. Meantime the men are in a sore predicament.

SUCH a forecast as that recently indulged in by Maj.-Gen. William Sefton Brancker, at the third annual air conference in London, does not arouse today the overwhelming comment of skeptical astonishment it would have done a few years ago, because practically everyone has reached the conclusion that there is almost no end to what is likely to be accomplished shortly in commercial air ventures. However, it does seem worthy of record that he declared he was looking for the launching, in the not distant future, of regular passenger airships to ply between London and New York, which would cover the distance in twelve hours and be large enough to carry 200 passengers and ten tons of mail and other freight. What, moreover, another speaker at the same conference said as to the factor of safety should do much to dissipate fears regarding air travel. Of the more than 30,000 passengers who traveled on various British commercial air routes last year, he declared, not a single one had received the slightest hurt of any name or nature.

A HUNDRED years do not make a great difference in some respects, it would appear, at least judging from a statement in *The London Times* of 1823. It reads in part:

Our journal of this day contains an address . . . from members of the . . . calling for, and setting the human example of, a subscription for the distressed Greeks. It is impossible, perhaps, to make this case of extreme misery better known than it is at present throughout Europe. To those whose hearts, therefore, do not prompt them to come forward on such an occasion, all other eloquence, it may be feared, would fail. We simply make the fact known, and that the subscription is not meant to supply arms to the fighting warrior, but food and clothing to the perishing Christian.

It is not amiss to reiterate the appeal today, for the need is as great as when the words were penned.

GRANTED that the state prohibition agents are faced with a difficult problem in Georgia, yet it must not be thought that they are accomplishing nothing there, or that they have not achieved any worth-while success during the past year. As a matter of fact, the résumé of results is decidedly imposing and includes the destruction of 1755 stills and 27,331 gallons of whisky, the confiscation of 2,116,549 gallons of beer, and the seizure of 160 automobiles. One of the efforts of the wets seems to be to make it appear that the prohibition agencies are being baffled in their attempts to enforce the law. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In almost every locality indications point to an increasing success from month to month, and almost from day to day.

"A MILE o' danger at eightpence," it will be remembered, was the picturesque way in which Mr. Weller described the old-time cab in the streets of London, the centenary of the introduction of which is to be observed this year. The actual event took place, so the records say, in honor of the birthday of King George IV, in the year 1823, and the actual vehicles were called *cabriolets*, being imported directly from Paris. They accommodated only one passenger, his seat being next the driver, and great care had to be taken not to speed around a corner at a rate greater than a walk, as otherwise they were liable to tip over. It was about a dozen years after this that the hansom cab was invented.

It is not just chance that, in the Japanese daily and weekly press, quotations from the Bible are being printed in greater number than quotations from any other religious book. "Where there is no vision, the people perish," and indications point to the fact that the Japanese, as a people, are far from perishing.